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A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

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"KNOWN, ADMITTED, AND APPROVED" REMEDIES.

THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1904 will contain a collection of formulas for medicinal preparations in conformity with the requirements of the Special Exemption in the Medicine-stamp Act, 1812, as to qualified chemists—viz.:

All mixtures, compositions, or preparations whatsoever mixed or compounded with or prepared from medicinal drugs, medicated or chemical preparations or compositions, or other ingredients . . . the different denominations, properties, qualities, virtues, and efficacies of which mixtures, compositions, and preparations as aforesaid are known, admitted, and approved of in the prevention, cure, or relief of any disorder, malady, ailment, or complaint incident to or in anywise affecting the human body.

We can receive for inclusion in this collection during the present month from our subscribers formulas for preparations which have not hitherto been liable to stamp-duty, but which in consequence of their ailment-names will on and after December 31 have to pay duty unless the formulas are printed on the label or are otherwise made known. If printed in *THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY* it will suffice to state on the labels that preparations are so prepared. We do not propose to mention the source of any of the formulas.

Summary.

NEW STORE-PRICES are set forth on p. 259.

TWO MORE PHARMACISTS are passing the A.I.C. examinations (p. 258).

A BOLTON herbalist has been fined under the Medicine-stamp Acts (p. 267).

A NEW medicine and pharmacy law for the Transvaal has been drafted (p. 261).

SIR HENRY COCHRANE, of Cantrell & Cochrane, Dublin, has been made a baronet (p. 259).

THOSE who export goods to South Africa should read the paragraph about rebates on p. 253.

MORE CONFERENCE CHAT will be found on p. 291. It includes some snapshots taken on the excursion day.

A REPRODUCTION of the British Pharmaceutical Conference group at Tintern Abbey will be found on p. 292.

MR. WATSON-WILL has succeeded Mr. Merson as Secretary of the Federation of Pharmaceutical Associations (p. 285).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION'S Federation meeting at Bristol is fully reported in a section beginning on p. 283.

MR. E. J. PARRY warns the trade as to the fallacy of buying lemon oil on a purely hypothetical citral-content (p. 277).

THE lamentable death of Baron de Bush was referred to at a meeting of the debenture-stock holders, reported on p. 275.

THE question of what is a Salmon & Ody truss came up in a claim by a Bournemouth chemist against a customer (p. 268).

WE give particulars of the registration of eight new companies, four being to practise dentistry, and four as druggists (p. 275).

A COURSE of post-graduate lectures on business topics has been proposed to the Pharmaceutical Council by Mr. Glyn-Jones (p. 266).

"WHEN the cough is troublesome" has now been passed by the Board of Inland Revenue as a non-dutiable recommendation (p. 273).

MR. CARTEIGHE not in a blue funk, and Adjutant-General Ransom, D.S.O., are the subjects from Mr. Reynolds's pencil this week (p. 270).

THE PHARMACY BILL is dead, says our Parliamentary representative (p. 276). We call attention to some of the lessons of its life in the House of Commons (p. 273).

"OBSERVATIONS AND REFLECTIONS" this week are entirely devoted to the British Pharmaceutical Conference proceedings, especially the President's address (p. 271).

A CASE has been heard at Manchester in which Needhams (Limited) supplied a bismuth salt instead of Epsom salts. As compensation, a jury awarded 30*l.* (p. 268).

MR. GLYN-JONES fluttered the Bloomsbury dovescotes this week by some straightforward talk about the relations between the English and Scotch Boards of Examiners (p. 264).

THE Bradford County Court Judge has given his decision against the plaintiffs in the case wherein the Pharmaceutical Society sought to commit an assistant for non-payment of a Pharmacy Act fine (p. 267).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL BOARDS OF EXAMINERS want the Major examination to be cut down to two subjects, one to be *materia medica* (p. 263). Mr. Glyn-Jones pertinently asks how the Major can be divided and not the Minor (p. 264).

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders in Mother Seigel (A. J. White, Limited) was a lively affair. The directors object to a report issued by the auditors, and the report was "not received" by a majority of the shareholders. The auditors (again by a majority) were not re-elected (p. 275).

MR. J. F. TOCHER's paper on a scheme of territorial representation for the Pharmaceutical Council is a valuable statistical contribution to pharmaceutical literature, as valuable to the drug-trade as it is to the solution of the difficulty attacked. It is printed, with diagrams, on p. 236.

BUSINESS continues dull in Mincing Lane produce, with the notable exception of shellac, which continues firm in all positions. Quicksilver is 2*s.* 6*d.* lower. Cascara sagrada is tending upwards, and higher prices are asked for new senega "to arrive." Menthol and American oil of peppermint are lower (p. 279).

"PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS" is, the Board of Inland Revenue say, a well-known book of reference. We shall not stamp it with the Royal Arms and "By Authority," but the 200 pages in it of formulas for galenic and medicinal preparations will serve qualified chemists well at the present juncture (p. 273).

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The snapshots on page 291 are by Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones.

At New Mills on July 29, three men, one named Thomas Drackley, and described as a chemist and druggist at Market Bosworth, were fined 5s. 6d. and costs each for riding on the Midland Railway from Matlock to Chinley without having paid their fares.

The Northwich Salt Compensation Board have decided to levy a rate of 2d. per 1,000 gals. on all brine pumped during the ensuing year to pay for damage sustained in the district through subsidence. It is estimated that 470 million gallons of brine will be pumped.

The members and friends of the West Ham and District Chemists' Association will meet, weather permitting, at the Eagle, Snarebrook, on Thursday, August 13, at 3.30 sharp, for a cycle run. The proposed route is *via* Waltham Abbey, Copt Hall, Wake Arms, Epping, and home by Abridge.

Mr. F. W. Branson, Leeds, points out that his reply to the discussion on his Conference paper (*C. & D.*, page 226, second column) should read "The precipitate of ammonium urate from a 1-in-2,000 solution of uric acid or sodium urate can be readily washed with 80 c.c. of dilute ammonia."

At Leeds Assizes on July 30, James Augustine Hartley Toulson (68), chemist, Meanwood Road, Leeds, who on the previous day had been found guilty of feloniously causing Sarah Bennett to take certain drugs for an unlawful purpose, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Sir John T. Brunner, M.P., chairman of Brunner, Mond, and Co. (Limited), has intimated that Dr. Ludwig Mond and he will present to Northwich and the county of Cheshire a secondary school equipped for the teaching of 200 scholars, which will be worked in conjunction with the Verdin Technical School, Northwich.

An inquest was held at Brockmoor on July 30 on the body of Herbert Edward Cox (32), drug-store proprietor, High Street, Brockmoor. The evidence went to show that deceased shot himself with a revolver, but no reason could be given for the act. Deceased's brother, Mr. W. J. Cox, chemist, Quarry Bank, said deceased owed about 12l., but his stock would be worth at least 50l. Suicide while of unsound mind was the verdict.

Mr. W. Spencer Turner, pharmaceutical chemist, Willingham, one of the fruit districts of Cambridgeshire, has this year in three months collected seventy-two queen wasps. Last year in a fortnight he collected 300, so that there are fewer of these pests to prey upon the fruit. The whole 372, neatly pinned out under glass cases, are exhibited in the reading-room of the public hall as an incentive to others to become public benefactors.

Institute of Chemistry Examinations.

At the Intermediate examination held in London and in Glasgow last month twenty-four candidates presented themselves, and seventeen passed, amongst them being James Stuart Hills and Charles Edgar Male, of King's College and the School of the Pharmaceutical Society, London. In the Final examination for A.I.C. eight passed out of thirteen in Branch "A" (mineral chemistry); one out of two in Branch "B" (metallurgical chemistry); six out of ten in Branch "D" (organic chemistry); and three out of four in Branch "E" (analysis of food and drugs and of water, including examination in therapeutics, pharmacology, and microscopy). In the last section was T. E. Wallis, B.Sc. (Lond.), of the School of the Pharmaceutical Society, London.

A Departmental Committee.

The President of the Board of Agriculture has appointed a Departmental Committee to inquire into the working in Great Britain of the Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act, 1893,

the various methods in which it has been administered, and the results which have attended its operation; and to report whether any, and, if so, what, further measures can, with advantage, be taken for the better protection of vendors and purchasers of the articles to which the Act applies. The Committee consists of Lord Burghclere (Chairman), Dr. T. E. Thorpe, C.B., F.R.S., Mr. A. K. Loyd, K.C., M.P., Dr. A. P. Aitken, and Messrs. J. W. Clark (legal adviser to the Board of Agriculture), T. Elborough, Alexander M. Gordon, Isaac Pearson, and John W. Spear, M.P. Mr. R. H. Hooker will act as Secretary to the Committee.

Baron de Bush's Death.

The resumed inquest on the body of Baron de Bush was held at Northampton on July 31. The Baroness was too ill to attend. The evidence was to the effect that the Baron was in no financial or domestic trouble. The Baroness was asleep in her berth in the saloon of the London and North-Western express for Scotland, when a passenger reported that the saloon-door in the smoking-room, beside which the Baron had been sitting, was open. The attendant tried to close the door, but failed, and the man then searched through the saloon for the Baron. He was not to be found, and the matter was reported at Rugby, the first stopping-place. A search party found the body on the line near Blisworth. The Coroner said that was the fourth inquiry he had held concerning accidents on that particular train. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Declarations for Goods Exported to South Africa.

The Secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce has received a letter from the Colonial Office in reply to a communication from the South African Trade Section of the Chamber relative to declarations as to origin for goods shipped to South Africa. The letter states that firms wishing to take advantage of the rebate should, in order to satisfy the Customs officers in South Africa that their goods are of British origin, observe the procedure adopted in Canada, and it adds that certificates of origin similar to those required by the Canadian Government will be accepted by the Customs authorities of the South African Union. The Colonial Office have no definite information as to whether it is necessary to supply, in addition to the merchants' declaration, the original signed invoices of manufacturers. An inquiry on the point is, however, being addressed to the High Commissioner for South Africa by telegraph.

Analysts' Reports.

The Bradford City Analyst (Mr. F. W. Richardson) reports that during the last quarter he examined eighteen samples of drugs. Three were condemned: one, a compound liquorice-powder which contained twice the proper proportion of sulphur, with a corresponding deficiency in the percentage of the more costly ingredients; a paregoric gave less than half the proper amount of opium; and a lime-water showed one-third deficiency of lime.

In his quarterly report to the Hertfordshire County Council, the county analyst (Mr. Arthur E. Ekins) states that he examined, amongst other things, seven samples of drugs. These included one sample each of cod-liver oil, castor oil, and compound liquorice-powder, all of which, as well as two samples of Gregory's powder, were found to be genuine. A third sample of Gregory's powder was found to be made with magnesium carbonate instead of magnesium oxide, and a sample of sweet spirit of nitre was 53 per cent. deficient in ethyl nitrite.

Chemist's Son Drowned.

A few days ago, Ferdinand Frederick Scruton, nine years of age, son of Mr. F. W. Scruton, chemist and druggist, residing at Chorlton-cum-Hardy, near Manchester, went to play in the fields in the neighbourhood with a companion, named Barnard Dalton Greaves, ten years of age, residing in Moss Side. The lads found a deep pond near a brickyard, on which were a couple of frail rafts. On these the lads tried to cross the pond, when Scruton fell in and was drowned, his companion being unable to render any assistance, and no other help being at hand. The body was recovered the same night. At the inquest, before Mr. Coroner Price, a verdict of accidentally drowned was returned.

A Confident Dispenser.

The *Daily Telegraph* reports a curious incident from the Poor-law Infirmary at Shoreditch. One of the patients became seriously ill, and as the medical superintendent declared the cause to be strychnine-poisoning he consulted the dispenser. The latter was so confident that his mixture was correct that he took himself a dose from the same bottle. Then he became ill, and is not yet well, though the other patient recovered. The Board of Guardians have allowed the confident experimenter three months' holiday, in which to recuperate.

Birmingham Notes.

A chemist's shop at 159 Trinity Road, Birchfield, is to be let at a moderate rent. The inducement set forth is that there is no opposition!

Mr. E. A. Brotherton, M.P., chemical-manufacturer, Nechells, Birmingham, has devised a scheme for old-age pensions, and has laid aside 9,000*l.* to test its practicability.

The Birmingham Corporation have affixed to street-lamps a notice that spitting on the footpaths is prohibited, as the practice is injurious to health. The pocket-spittoon trade should benefit.

At the King's Heath Flower Show the best array of violas was that grown and exhibited by a local chemist. A bucolic visitor was heard to remark, "He's only a chemist, and does this for a nobby."

It is suggested that the "open access" system should be adopted in the Birmingham Reference Library, which contains many valuable works relating to chemistry, pharmacy, and botany. This system would save the searcher's time, and dispense with the hunt through bulky catalogues. The old Chemists' Library was transferred to this library, but perished in the great fire. The local Association's reference-books are now in a handsome oak case in a dark corner of a corridor at the 'Varsity.

A very enjoyable little function was recently held in a leading hotel in this city. A young pharmacist, having finished his apprenticeship, called together his Birmingham friends to bid them adieu. A sumptuous repast was provided, and to enable enjoyment to be obtained to the full beds were secured for a dozen visitors. The young host has since departed on a trip round the world, in order to shake off probably some of the recollections of the modern pharmaceutical apprenticeship.

Store-prices.

The following additions have been made to the Army and Navy Stores price-circular for August:

Antiphlogistine, 1*s.* 9*d.* per small jar; "Antipon" (a corpulency-cure), 2*s.* 3*d.* and 3*s.* 11*d.* per bottle; "Impermiette," 2*s.* per yard (40 in. wide); "Tabloid" brand chocolate (60 gr.), 10*d.* per box of 12; cocoa-essence (60 gr.), 1*s.* per box of 12; dentifrice, 1*s.* per bottle of 100; egg and milk, 1*s.* 2*d.* per bottle of 25; ink, 1*s.* 8*d.* per bottle of 100; "Solventem," 4*d.*, 7*d.*, and 11*d.* per tin; "Gem" pure-water still (for family use), 30*s.* each; pine-needle extract, 1½*d.* per bottle; lemons, 9½*d.* per tube.

The alterations in the August price-list of the Civil Service Supply Association include the following:

Added.—Lemons toilet-cream, 10*d.* per tube; Royal Shamrock perfume, 2*s.* per bottle; Sinaro table-water, 5½*d.* per quart bottle.

Advanced.—Tartaric acid, 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb.; Brand's essence, 1*s.* 3*d.* and 2*s.* 5*d.* per tin; camomile-flowers, 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; De Jongh's cod-liver oil, 2*s.* 2*d.* and 4*s.* 2*d.* per bottle; Scott's emulsion, 1*s.* 11*d.* and 3*s.* 8*d.* per bottle; cream of tartar, 1*s.* per lb.; Ingram's enemas, 5*s.* 5*d.* each; Fennings' cooling-powders, 1*s.* per packet; Friedrichshall water, 1*s.* 3*d.* per bottle.

Reduced.—Citric acid (powder or crystals), 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb.; Nestlé's food, 1*s.* 3½*d.* per tin; sugar of milk, 9*d.* per lb.

Colgate's shaving-sticks (7*d.* each), vaseline (3½*d.* and 7*d.* per bottle), and Koko hair-wash (2*s.* 4*d.* per bottle) have been taken out of list.

Cricket.

Boots (Nottingham) v. Tyro (Leicester).—Played at Leicester on August 1, and resulted in a win for the Leicester club by 11 runs.

Boots (Nottingham) Second XI. v. North Wilford Second XI.—Played at Nottingham on August 1. Result: Boots, 54; North Wilford, 112 for seven wickets.

Notts Chemists v. Southwell Grammar School.—These teams opposed each other at Southwell on July 30, and an interesting game ended in a win for the chemists, who scored 79 to their opponents 64. The victory was mainly due to the good batting of T. W. Attenborough and the capital bowling of Prince and Plattin.

The Week's Poisonings.

Seven deaths from poisoning have been reported during the week, all, with one exception, being suicides. The solitary misadventure occurred at Derby, where a child, two years old, was given a teaspoonful of cough-mixture containing morphine. The cough-mixture was obtained from the infirmary by the child's mother for herself, and it contained ⅔ gr. morphine in 1 oz. After hearing the evidence, a coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that death was due to morphine-poisoning through misadventure, and added that they were of opinion that the word "adult" ought to have appeared on the label. At Ashby, on July 28, an inquest was held on the body of Jane Crawford (70), lately housekeeper to Mr. G. W. Bullen, pharmaceutical chemist, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Deceased had taken some vermin-killer, and died from strychnine-poisoning. Mr. Bullen gave evidence that deceased had been in her situation for eighteen years. She had an accident two years ago, which evidently wrecked her health, and she had made up her mind to retire from his (Mr. Bullen's) service, but her future comfort was assured. A Brighton carman drank carbolic acid and died; a solution of match-heads caused the death of Kate Yanofski, a young Jewess, at Bradford; and in the same town a gardener named Barker drank a quantity of weed-killer, and died from "corrosive poisoning." A shunter at Victoria station, London, and a stableman at Hastings each drank a solution of oxalic acid, and both died.

Irish News.**Business Change.**

Mr. Phil Wright, M.P.S.I., has now refitted and restocked the Medical Hall, Balbriggan, which he bought from Dr. Fulham last month.

Facts about Food

is the title of a lecture which Dr. J. C. McWalter, M.P.S.I., recently delivered at the Father Mathew Hall, Dublin. The lecture is a popular and interesting exposition on the physiological aspect of food, and has been printed.

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the estate of George Howel Grindley, late of 2 Westland Row, Dublin, and of Zion Lodge, Zion Road, Rathgar, co. Dublin, pharmaceutical chemist, deceased, notice has been given that creditors are to send in their claims, on or before August 29, to Messrs. D. & T. Fitzgerald, solicitors, 20 St. Andrew Street, Dublin.

Personal.

Sir Henry Cochrane, who, in the list of honours conferred in connection with the King's recent visit to Ireland, heads the list of new baronets, was created a knight in 1887. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Dublin and J.P. for Wicklow. He has also acted as High Sheriff for Wicklow and Cavan. He is well known to readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as managing director of Cantrell & Cochrane (Limited), mineral-water manufacturers in Dublin and Belfast.

The Death of "Jack."

The supposed death by poison of his Majesty's pet dog "Jack," while accompanying his Royal master through Dublin, gave rise to some comment. The settlement of the question lay with Professor C. R. C. Tichborne, pharmaceutical councillor, and it is satisfactory to note that Dr. Tichborne, having made a thorough analysis of the intestines of the dog, was able to report, for the King's information, that no trace of poison could be found, and that "Jack" died simply of over-eating.

Scenting the Air.

According to the *Belfast Evening Telegraph* the transformation-scene at the County Down Railway terminus, Belfast, on the occasion of the Royal visit was most complete. The quondam car-stand was scarcely recognisable, and, as if to render the disguise still more thorough, the atmosphere was perfumed with the choicest scents suggestive of "Araby the blest." These perfumes, it is added, were the most exquisite blends from the well-known establishment of Mr. James Tate, Royal Avenue.

A Coming Action.

An interesting action in law is in course of proceeding at the suit of a well-known licensing body in Dublin against a south city pharmaceutical chemist, who, it is alleged, has trespassed in several directions on the legal rights of the Corporation referred to. The brief, which is in course of preparation, sets forth that the offending pharmacist has been guilty of counter-prescribing; medically examining patients and diagnosing their symptoms of illness; performing vaccination; and issuing medical certificates, in contravention of the Medical Acts.

Cork Notes.

Messrs. Harrington Brothers' chemical-works, Commons Road, Cork, have a fine exhibit of paints, varnishes, and chemicals at the Cork Exhibition this year. Messrs. Ryan & Co., Cork, exhibit toilet-soaps.

The triumphal arches at Cork, erected for the recent Royal visit, were designed and erected by Messrs. Defries & Sons, Houndsditch, E.C. The decoration and illumination of the premises of the Bank of Ireland, the Munster and Leinster Bank, the City Club, County Club, and of the leading business firms have also been executed by them.

Aërated-water Bottles.

At the Cork Police Court this week, William E. Farrell, of Cork, mineral-water maker, trading as the Cork International Mineral-water Company, was prosecuted at the suit of A. & R. Thwaites & Co. (Limited), of Upper Sackville Street, Dublin, mineral-water manufacturers, for exposing for sale at his stand in the Cork Exhibition mineral waters in bottles to each of which A. & R. Thwaites & Co.'s trade-mark was falsely applied. The defendant admitted the charge in the summons, but said it was done through ignorance. The Bench unanimously decided to fine the defendant 5s., with 10s. costs, in each of the four cases.

Iodoform and Santonin.

At the meeting of the Balrothery Board of Guardians the Local Government Board forwarded a letter they had received from Dr. Fulham relative to the medicine expenditure in the district. Dr. Fulham, who wrote in reply to a letter from the Local Government Board, stated that he thought drugs received during the half-year ended September 30, 1902, were paid for in the following half-year. He used a large quantity of iodoform, as he supplied his Jubilee nurse with it for dressing innumerable slight injuries, old-standing wounds, ulcers, &c. In fact, there was a great deal of iodoform already used, and with regard to the santonin he admitted it was rather a lot to order at once. He must have intended santonin lozenges, which he usually ordered by the pound, but he found he had ordered none and had none in stock. He does not intend to order santonin lozenges till the supply of santonin is exhausted.

Scotch News.

Glasgow Notes.

This month has been the quietest experienced in the drug-trade for many years, and many employers are taking advantage of the slackness by going for holidays.

One of the injured in the accident at St. Enoch's station on July 27 was Mr. George Priestly, an assistant with Mr. J. McCowan, chemist, Townhead. Mr. Priestly had been to the Isle of Man for the week-end. He is progressing favourably in the Glasgow Royal Infirmary.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent)

A BIG HAUL.—At a recent meeting of the Academy of Medicine Dr. Monnier gave details of an operation on a man for the relief of pain in the stomach, in which were found eight silver teaspoons, a large three-pronged fork, a metal nameplate, two drilling-pins, a horn comb with several teeth missing, several keys and nails, and a variety of other small articles. The patient had swallowed these trifles as the readiest means of suicide.

ARSENIC IN THE ORGANISM.—Professor Armand Gautier, of the Paris School of Pharmacy, has for a considerable time past been engaged on researches regarding the presence of arsenic in the organism, the results of which have been published from time to time, and he has found opponents to his theories amongst German chemists. M. Gautier's more recent analyses enable him to affirm positively that arsenic exists in the muscles of human beings. His method enables him to detect $\frac{1}{1000}$ milligram of arsenic. The subject was referred to at the usual weekly meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences last Monday, when it was mentioned that M. Gautier's researches had been confirmed by several French scientists.

RUM AND ITS MANUFACTURE.—At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine a paper was read emanating from M. Pairault, a prominent pharmacist attached to the French Colonial Army, regarding "Rum and its Manufacture." The author showed that no other industry had profited less by recent discoveries than that of the manufacture of rum. It is distilled to-day in the same way as fifty years ago, with the same ignorance of the parts played by fermentation and the same routine. M. Pairault is endeavouring to convince rum-distillers that it is urgent for them to have a good knowledge of bacteriological methods if they are to have any hope of fighting successfully against the numerous causes of the decadence of their industry.

THE LATE MR. T. P. HOGG.—On good authority I learn that the old-established and well-known pharmacy belonging to the late Mr. T. P. Hogg, at 2 rue Castiglione, Paris, is not likely to pass into the hands of strangers, as one of the junior members of the family is prepared to carry on the business with the full French qualification of pharmacien. Mr. Hogg died at Mentone last May, having spent the winter in that mild climate. It is interesting to note that he was the first Englishman to qualify for the diploma of pharmacien of the first class in France. This was in 1850, and it was at about that time that he introduced into France and several other countries the medicinal use of cod-liver oil, with which his name has ever since been connected in this country. He was born at Clifton, Derbyshire, in 1814.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR NOCARD.—The death is announced at Saint-Maurice, near Paris, of Professor Nocard, an eminent bacteriologist and formerly Director of the well-known Veterinary College of Alfort. He was a member of the Paris Academy of Medicine and a distinguished pupil and assistant of Pasteur in the study of serums. He was fifty-three years of age, having been born at Provins, Seine-et-Marne, on January 29, 1850. Edmond Isidore Etienne Nocard became a student at the Alfort Veterinary College in 1868. He became Director of the School in 1889, which post he occupied for several years, and finally resigned in order to devote himself entirely to his clinical and laboratory researches. Nocard's scientific work was extensive and varied, and he stood in the first rank of bacteriologists of the Pasteur school. His refutation of a part of Koch's theories concerning the propagation of tuberculosis to human beings by the milk or flesh of animals caused a great sensation at the time. Professor Nocard's death was quite unexpected, as, although he was the victim of several attacks of influenza last winter, he appeared to enjoy good health.

JOHN HARRY GOODWIN (40), managing-clerk to his uncle, Mr. John Sanderson, Colonial broker, 37 Mincing Lane, has been charged at Westminster Police Court with assaulting Lilian G. Pearse, widow of Major Graham Pearse, 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, and residing at Sydney Street, Chelsea.

South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

Note.—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz. :—

SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.
NATAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.
TRANSVAAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.
RHODESIA PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

NEW DENTISTS.—The Colonial Secretary has issued licences under the provisions of the Medical and Pharmacy Act, 1891, authorising Franklin Charles Lewis and John Carr to practise as dentists in Cape Colony.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—Mr. W. H. Lucraft, chemist and druggist, late manager of Messrs. Phillips & Co., Pretoria, has opened a pharmacy in that city on his own account. Mr. W. Raworth, of Church Street, Pretoria, is about to open two new drug-stores in the Transvaal capital.

TRANSVAAL PHARMACY LAW.—Certain enthusiastic Transvaal chemists say that the new law covering medicine and pharmacy is to be the finest in the world when completed. The only thing that bothers them is that the best clauses may be deleted by the Government. It will then be an ordinary medical and pharmacy law, such as is met with in other British colonies, accompanied with faults.

ALLEGED FRAUD.—At the Cape Town City Police Court on July 3, Roderick E. Herbert, a European doctor, was charged with fraud. Walter Joseph Schultze, medical practitioner, gave evidence to the effect that the accused came to him for the loan of some money, at the same time informing witness that he had a draft of 2,000*l.* at the Standard Bank. In consequence of his representations witness lent him 15*l.* About June last accused handed him the cheque produced for 18*l.*, but on presentation it was dishonoured. John McLeod, cartage contractor, gave similar evidence stating that accused handed witness a cheque for 150*l.* in part payment of an amount owing, but this was also dishonoured. Further evidence having been given, the accused was remanded until July 9, when he was committed for trial.

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.—The entire South African (British) Customs are in a state of chaos, and throughout the new Union merchants are complaining bitterly. Since June 6, the Department has insisted on importers giving bonds for the difference between the old and new duties, according to the draft Customs Union tariff, without conversely issuing some kind of acknowledgment promising to pay where the new duties worked out less than the old. Of course the system did not work satisfactorily; indeed, it proved altogether too much for the Department, and this fact is now generally admitted. It is not too much to say that no attempt at adjusting a Customs tariff in any British possession has been attended with more gross muddling and unbusinesslike methods than that in South Africa, and the sooner some sound method of operating it is found, the better. Political moves on the part of those responsible for the administration of the new colonies should not be allowed to inflict hardships and inconveniences on every side on those associated with the trade of the country. It has yet to be seen whether the idea of a preferential tariff is good. Personally, writes a correspondent, I think it should be if worked properly, but if the present working is to be taken as a sample of what one may expect in future, then it is doomed to failure.

East Indian News.

CEYLON PRODUCE EXPORTS.—The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce's figures for the half-year are considered satisfactory on the whole. Cardamoms show an increased output of 30 to 35 per cent. in quantity over the output of the three years preceding, the total being 410,315 lbs. Of this quantity Great Britain took 270,000 lbs., India 77,534 lbs., and Germany 45,717 lbs. In cinchona there has been a considerable decrease, the 117,500 lbs. for the six months being only one-third of the quantity exported in the corresponding period of the last two years, and less than a half that for 1900. Cinnamon, like cardamoms, shows a large develop-

ment in quantity, 886,000 lbs. of quills being sent away in the first six months, which is in excess of the exports for the previous half-year. Tea, coconut oil, desiccated coconut, and copra all show an advance.

A DISPENSER ASSAULTED.—An appeal was argued before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wendt at the Supreme Court, Colombo, on July 16, in a case from the District Court of Kegalle. Edward R. Flynn, a dispenser employed on Nahalma estate, sued Sandanan, a tea-maker or head kangany, and Andiya, a coolie, both on the same estate, for the recovery of Rs 5,000 damages consequent on an assault upon him by the defendants. A coolie woman came to the dispensary after hours for medicine. The dispenser at first declined to give her any, but afterwards got his orderly to issue the medicine. Later on he was going across the estate when Sandanan accosted him and roughly demanded why he had delayed the woman for her medicine. The dispenser gave a sharp answer and Sandanan, aided by Andiya, violently assaulted the dispenser. Flynn was seriously ill in consequence, and had a slight attack of paralysis as a direct result of the injuries inflicted. He recovered after some months, but still suffers from occasional epileptic fits. A police-court prosecution followed, when the two assailants pleaded guilty and were fined Rs.100 each, of which Rs.100 was awarded to the dispenser as compensation. He then brought this action for Rs.5,000. The District Judge of Kegalle awarded the plaintiff Rs.2,000 and the first defendant appealed. The Chief Justice, after having heard the argument on appeal, remarked that he could not see his way to interfere. Their Lordships reserved judgment, the Chief Justice stating that the decree of the Court below would be affirmed.

Colonial and Foreign News.

SPIRIT EXHIBITION AT VIENNA.—It is proposed to hold an International Exhibition at Vienna in 1904, showing the technical applications of alcohol. The exhibition will last eight weeks, and the German manufacturers of spirit stoves and lamps have decided to take a leading part in it if the German Government will give them liberal support.

GERMANY AND THE ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.—Details have been published of a meeting held at the Ministry of Education and Worship in Berlin last week for the purpose of organising a medical exhibit at St. Louis. It was decided to make a complete exhibit of appliances, instruments and diagrams, &c., used in medical lectures. Special attention will be given to diagnosis and therapeutics.

JAPANESE TOOTHBRUSHES.—There was a considerable increase in the exports of toothbrushes from the ports of Kobe and Osaka last year, 800,000 dozen (47,000*l.*) being exported, compared with 500,000 dozen (29,000*l.*) in 1901, and 447,000 dozen (25,000*l.*) in 1900. About 80 per cent. were shipped to the United States last year, and the remainder to the United Kingdom, China, and Canada.

FOOD-PRESERVATIVES.—It appears that the regulations recently adopted by the Board of Health in Sydney regarding the use of preservatives in articles of food have met with decided opposition from some interested manufacturers. The Board decided that no boric acid should be used in the preparation of concentrated milk, and also that no boric acid should be used as a preservative in butter. In consequence, however, of representations which were made to the effect that in England the law allows the use of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. of this preservative in butter, it was decided that the use of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of boric acid as a maximum should be allowed.

PARAGUAYAN OIL OF PETITGRAIN is the subject of a short report by the American Consul at Asuncion, who states that the industry dates back to the time when the Jesuit priests held sway over the Indians more than 150 years ago. In those times, trees were planted by the priests with an eye to their value for essence-making. They imported the seeds of the oranges suitable for this purpose, for orange groves abound in the districts where the priests lived. To-day they form immense forests in those sections, which are full of small factories for distilling the essence. The natives look upon the oil as a valuable remedy for wounds and cuts. Most of the oil is shipped to France, and a little to the United States.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

WEDNESDAY'S meeting was a long one, and opened with a report by the President on the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Bristol. The provision and prevision of the Local Committee were characterised as "beyond all praise." Five grants of 13*l.* were made from the Benevolent Fund, and it was reported that 3,000*l.* has been placed on deposit from the General Fund. Some discussion took place as to the relations between the English and Scotch Boards of Examiners and the Council, the outcome of which is that a Standing Committee will probably be appointed, to which examinational matters will be referred. The awards in the Herbarium Competition were made: Mr. N. S. Goodyer, Sheffield, takes a silver medal; Mr. C. G. Trinder, Cirencester, a bronze medal; and Mr. E. J. Thompson, Edinburgh, a certificate of honour. Mr. E. Northway Butt has resigned his auditorship, and Mr. I. Bourdas has been appointed in his stead. On the motion of Mr. Carteighe, the Council are to publish annually "a compendium of medicines in general use," the first to appear in January next. A committee is also to consider the feasibility of a scheme by Mr. Glyn-Jones for post-graduate lectures to chemists. Mr. Glyn-Jones has in view courses of lectures on agricultural and horticultural chemistry, photography, optics, and urine-analysis.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on August 5 at 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. There were present the President (Mr. S. R. Atkins), Vice-President (Mr. C. B. Allen), Treasurer (Mr. W. Hills), and Messrs. M. Carteighe, A. Cooper, O. Corder, W. G. Cross, W. L. Currie, R. L. Gifford, W. S. Glyn-Jones, J. F. Harrington, J. Harrison, G. T. W. Newsholme, C. J. Park, R. A. Robinson, A. Southall, D. Storrar, and A. C. Wootton.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been confirmed,

The President announced that he had received letters from Dr. Symes, Mr. Young, and Mr. Taylor expressing their inability to be present.

THE CONFERENCE.

The President referred to the recent Conference held at Bristol, which was a great success, barring the weather, which was not under the control of the Local Committee. (Laughter.) The reception on the Monday evening by the Lord Mayor of Bristol was an exceedingly agreeable and successful function, and the President proceeded to tell of a little private view he had of the antiquities and treasures possessed by the Bristol Corporation, on the invitation of the Lord Mayor. As objects of interest, the President explained, he did not refer to the gold and silver plate, but to things in the shape of antiquities which gold and silver will not buy. The reception by the Principal of the University College on the Tuesday morning was very gracious, and what struck him (the President) most was the profound respect cherished in Bristol for their old friend Mr. Schacht. The Principal spoke of him in the highest terms. Truly "a good name is more to be desired than silver and gold," and Mr. Schacht had such a name. The address by the President of the Conference received warm recognition from those who heard it. The papers provided an abundance of riches, but he thought it was hardly fair, though unavoidable, that some of the papers should only be read in abstract or taken as read. The social side of the Conference was a great success. The weather on Wednesday was very unfortunate, but through the kindness of the members of the Local Committee the visitors were enabled to listen to the excellent singing of the Bristol Glee Union—a body of amateurs who

do not sing in public except for charity. The excursion on Thursday was an unalloyed success, and so was the trip to Bath. It was to be regretted that a greater number of Bath chemists did not meet the Conference, but those who did gave the visitors a very warm reception. The meeting at Bristol, concluded the President, was a very great success, the kindness, hospitality, and immense labour put into the provision and prevision by the Local Committee were beyond all praise.

Mr. NEWSHOLME, as another delegate, said he was glad to associate himself with the remarks of the President. They all enjoyed themselves very much, and the local chemists did their best to make the Conference a success. (Hear, hear.)

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

Several members and student-associates were elected, and some members were restored to their former positions in the Society. Two or three persons were also restored to the register, having made the necessary statutory declaration.

FINANCE.

The report of the Finance Committee next came before the Council. This showed a balance on the General Fund account of 4,577*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* (3,000*l.* of this has been placed on deposit with the London and Westminster Bank). The amounts recommended for payment were as follows:

	£	s.	d.
On behalf of the <i>Journal</i>	568	16	6
Library	34	1	8
House	230	12	11
Law Charges	186	1	1
Stationery, &c.	54	2	7
Examiners' Fees, &c.	667	19	8
Current Expenses	500	0	0
Quarterly and other Salaries and Annuities	1,018	6	8

The balance on the Benevolent Fund was 230*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, and on the Donation Account 19*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

BENEVOLENCE.

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee was taken in committee, after which

The VICE-PRESIDENT said the committee had a good number of cases before them, and in most cases were able to make grants to relieve the distress of the applicants. There was a difficulty in two cases of comparatively young persons who really required more help than the committee could give. These cases were deferred in the hope that local efforts may be made, but small grants were made to tide over difficulties. Grants of 13*l.* each were made to five applicants.

The report was adopted.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The next business was the report of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee. The report made reference to the manuscript which the curator has prepared of the additions to the museum during the last seven years. This report is to be printed at a cost of 36*l.* 10*s.* 500 copies being included in this price. There were several routine items about the School, but one other paragraph was that, on the suggestion of Professor Wynne and as an experiment, it was agreed that those of the students in the School who failed to pass the July examination should be permitted to work in the laboratory during the last fortnight in September. An honorarium of 15*l.* is also to be paid to Mr. J. T. Carr for his services as demonstrator since Easter. Messrs. Parkinson's account for 172*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* was passed, and there are others looming in the distance, as work in the chemical laboratories has been authorised to the extent of 47*l.* 18*s.*, and an inspection of the premises by Mr. Parkinson and the President has resulted in further work to be done during the vacation.

Sitting as a Research Committee, a paper by Mr. A. G. C. Paterson on "The Assay and Identification of Powdered *Ipecacuanha*" was presented, and Professor Greenish reported that Mr. Knappe is "engaged in a series of experiments with *belladonna-root*."

The report was received and adopted without discussion.

NAMING REMEDIES.

The report of the General Purposes Committee, which met on July 16 to consider the advisability or otherwise of asking

the Board of Inland Revenue to receive a deputation from the Council on the designation of medicines, was next presented. Brief reference has been made in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* to the result of the meeting, but the following was the motion considered, the amendment subsequently becoming the substantive motion and being carried by a large majority.

MOTION: That the Board of Inland Revenue be requested to receive a deputation from this Council to discuss the new regulation arising out of the decision of *Ransom v. Sanguinetti*, with a view to some modification of the recent intimation that, after December 31 next, some medicines and domestic remedies which have hitherto been exempt from medicine-duty are in future to be brought under the Act.

AMENDMENT: That, in the present uncertainty as to the effect of the two recent decisions on cases under the Medicine stamp Act in the High Court, it is undesirable that the Inland Revenue authorities be approached by this Council on the subject.

THE STANDARDS QUESTION

was indirectly considered by a sub-committee of the General Purposes Committee at a meeting on August 4. The subject under discussion was as to whether a standard for vinegar is desirable. The London and Country Brewers' Association had asked the Council to support the appointment of a Board of Reference for such matters. The sub-committee recommend the Council to support the application for the appointment of a Board of Reference. The same decision applies to Mr. W. G. Cross's motion about dilute mercury-ointment.

COUNCILLOR CURRIE.

On the proposition that Mr. W. L. Currie be added to the Benevolent Fund Committee, the PRESIDENT took the opportunity of welcoming Mr. Currie to the Council. That gentleman had been welcomed privately at the committee-meeting last month.

Mr. CURRIE briefly replied and said his best endeavours would be used to forward the cause which they all had at heart. (Hear, hear.)

THE BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

The next items on the agenda were the reports of the Boards of Examiners. At the July examinations in London, out of 19 candidates for the Major, 12 passed; and of 325 Minor candidates only 95 satisfied the examiners. In Scotland the figures were: Major candidates, 4—2 passed; Minor candidates, 143—46 passed. A sub-committee presented the following report:

1. The revised regulations for matriculation of the London University were considered in relation to the suggestion that the certificate should be accepted by the Board under any circumstances, irrespective of the subjects passed. The committee found that Latin is not a compulsory subject in the Matriculation examination in the medical faculty, and that it is not essential for a matriculated student to have taken a modern foreign language. The Board cannot under the present by-laws or regulations accept, without conditions, the Matriculation certificate, and the committee does not recommend that the by-laws should be altered to enable the Board to acquire the necessary discretionary power to waive such conditions.

2. The proposed Leaving Certificate examination of the University was also discussed, and the committee recommends that the Secretary should be directed to write to the Registrar of the London University to the effect that the Board is not at present disposed to suggest the inclusion of this examination in preliminary knowledge in the list of approved examinations accepted by the Board, but that on the understanding that the standard would not be lower than the Matriculation examination and included our six subjects, there would be no objection to the Board dealing with the certificates on their merits.

The Board accepted the report, and recommended the Secretary to write to the London University in accordance therewith. The other items of the report, which it is desirable to give in full, as they were subsequently open to discussion, were—

4. The following communication from the Board in Scotland was received in response to an invitation by this Board for an expression of opinion on the subject of division of the Major examination:

"This Board notes with satisfaction the recommendation of the Standing Committee of the Board of Examiners for England and

Wales to divide the Major examination, as suggested by this Board in October, 1899, and April, 1900;

"Renews the expression of its opinion that a division is desirable, and agrees with the recommendation that the examination should be held only twice a year;

"Resolves to send a *précis* of their minutes bearing on the question, directing attention specially to the minute of April 3, 1900, which embodied their views on the method of division and other points, at the same time approving of the suggestion to permit candidates to select any two of the four subjects, provided that chemistry or materia medica be always one of the subjects chosen;

"And records its readiness to concur in a joint recommendation to the Council, and, towards that end, to discuss with the Board of Examiners for England and Wales the terms of the recommendation and the necessary changes in the regulations thereby involved."

After discussion it was unanimously

Resolved—That this Board adopts the recommendation of the sub-committee in regard to the advisability of dividing the Major examination—which recommendation has received the concurrence of the Board in Scotland—and that the substance of the minutes of this Board relating to the subject be communicated to the Council.

Pursuant to the foregoing resolution, the following extract from the minutes of the sub-committee is presented:

April 20, 1903.—"The committee considered the advisability of allowing candidates for the Major examination to pass in two subjects of the examination. After careful investigation the committee arrived at the conclusion that it is advisable to effect the modification indicated, and recommends that candidates for registration as pharmaceutical chemists should be examined in any two of the following subjects, provided always that chemistry or materia medica shall be one of the two subjects: Botany, chemistry, materia medica, physics.

"The committee is of opinion that in the event of the foregoing recommendations being adopted by the Boards and approved by the Council, the committee should be directed to thoroughly revise the Major syllabus with a view to equalising the subjects, and for the purpose of emphasising the relationship of each subject to pharmacy."

5. The Board had under consideration a letter from the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examination authorities, inquiring whether "Geometry" would be recognised as falling within the meaning of the word "Euclid" in the Regulations of the Board.

Resolved—That, in the opinion of the Board, it would be conducive to greater clearness if the word "Euclid" in by-law x., clause 11, line 7, were replaced by the word "Geometry." Pending the alteration hereby suggested, the Board is prepared to recognise the certificates in geometry granted by the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examination authorities, as satisfying the by-laws of the Society so far as regards the subject hitherto designated as "Euclid."

Mr. GLYN-JONES asked if this was a special or routine report?

The PRESIDENT: A special report.

Mr. GLYN-JONES said he would like to know how the matters referred to by the sub-committee came to be before the Board—were they sent by the Council or were they originated by the Board?

The PRESIDENT: The questions were raised by the Scotch Board of Examiners as far back as 1899.

Mr. HILLS: Hardly the questions which Mr. Glyn-Jones is referring to [the matriculation regulations].

Mr. GLYN-JONES, continuing, said he was anxious to know what are the separate functions of the Boards of Examiners and the Council? He was only asking for information as to the origin of the subjects which have been considered by the Boards—were they sent from the Council, the English Board, or the Scotch Board?

The VICE-PRESIDENT said the matter had been before the Council, and was referred to the Board for consideration, and this was the report of the sub-committee which considered the question.

Mr. GLYN-JONES pointed out that the sentence ran: "The Board accepted the report." Is that the London Board or a joint Board?

Mr. CROSS: A joint Board.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: That might have been indicated, I think.

The PRESIDENT: Your point is, Was the report the joint product of both Boards of Examiners, or only of the London Board?

Mr. GLYN-JONES: And to whom were the questions referred?

Mr. HILLS said the natural thing was to refer these matters to the Board for England and Wales as experts.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: The Board in Scotland have also a voice.

Mr. HILLS: Certainly, later on.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: Do I understand, then, that these are the recommendations of the London Board?

The PRESIDENT: Yes.

Mr. WOOTTON: Then this is incorrect when it states that it is the report of the "Boards of Examiners"?

The PRESIDENT: I am not quite sure, but think the Scotch Board were communicated with.

Mr. STORRAR: The papers should distinctly inform us whether the Board referred to is the Board of Examiners for England and Wales.

DIVIDING THE MAJOR.

Mr. GLYN-JONES said since he had received the agenda he had spent some little time in going into the matter to find out what is the position of the Council in these matters. It is stated that "the Board accepted the report, and recommends that the Secretary write to the London University." From that it seems that the Joint Boards have the power to frame regulations which have to be submitted to the Council for approval. Anyone reading these reports will see that things do not run as smoothly with the Boards as they might. The English Board writes to the Scotch Board as to dividing the Major, and Scotland replies that the matter was originally recommended by them two years ago. It is a pity that in official communications of this kind there should be evidences of this feeling cropping up. Mr. Glyn-Jones next referred, as further evidence, to the suggested joint committee to which the Board in Scotland refused to appoint delegates. He would like to move that these two reports be referred to a special committee of the Council, which it might be desirable to make a permanent committee. To such a committee could be referred the consideration of examination matters, and experts could be called in to advise, if necessary. The question of the division of the Major is exceedingly interesting. He had always been told at that table that there were legal difficulties in the way of dividing the Minor, but if the Major could be divided without fresh legislation, he could not see why that could not be done in the case of the Minor.

The PRESIDENT: I should be glad if you could refer in your motion to the sub-committee's report only.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: I am afraid not. My remarks apply to the report as a whole. When such very significant matters are dealt with I would like to have the report submitted to a committee.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said the Council have no business to draw up regulations—that is the function of the Board of Examiners. The duties are laid down in the by-laws—the Council have simply to approve.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: Or disapprove.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: Yes.

Mr. WOOTTON said the report read that the Board recommends the Secretary to write, not instructs; that is for the Council to do. There are very important matters in the report which cannot be dealt with without further information. The Boards decide that Latin is to be retained in the Preliminary requirements, but the Medical Boards make Latin an optional subject. Then there is the question of accepting geometry instead of Euclid. These are matters for experts, but the Councillors ought to know whether they have a voice in the matter.

Mr. STORRAR seconded Mr. Glyn-Jones's motion. He was startled at Mr. Carteighe's statement, because he recollected the Council being appealed to in cases of differences between the Boards.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: I do not think so, but what did the Council do?

Mr. STORRAR: The Scotch Board went before the Court of Session in Edinburgh. The matters in the report certainly require to be approved by the Scotch Board. He held that both Boards must concur in these matters.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: The Scotch Board have already approved in a message to the London Board.

Mr. HILLS said it was apparent from the report that the two Boards agree on the question. The President and Vice-President are *ex officio* members of the Board of Examiners and they are the means by which the Council is represented

on the Board. It only needs a meeting of the two Boards to be called to thresh out any question. He did not intend speaking of the details of the scheme, but it is necessary that the by-laws be recognised. He hoped the President would see his way to invite a meeting of both Boards.

The PRESIDENT: I do not see where the divergence comes in. The report is the product of both Boards. The only point is as to whether the matter of the Matriculation examination has been before the Scotch Board.

The SECRETARY: The Scotch Board in May agreed that the Matriculation certificate of the University of London be accepted, provided that "Latin" be one of the subjects, and also agreed that "geometry" be accepted as an alternative to "Euclid."

Mr. HILLS: I may mention, as an example, the revision of the Major and Minor syllabus, which was brought about when I was President. We were able to bring the views of the Boards into line before the report was presented to the Council.

Mr. ROBINSON: I hope that may be done now. No one wants to accentuate the differences between the Boards. All we want is evidence that the matters have been before both Boards. I understand the Secretary has not written yet to the London University.

Mr. STORRAR: But the paragraph says the "Board" accepts, &c. I hold this should be in the plural.

Mr. ROBINSON: We agree on that. We should know for certain whether it is one Board or both.

The SECRETARY: The paragraph referred to is from the sub-committee to its own Board. If you say I am to write I shall write, and also communicate with the Scotch Board.

Mr. ROBINSON: It is a small matter, but it does not come before us as the united opinion of the two Boards. The Scotch Board may possibly not agree after we have passed the report.

Mr. STORRAR: I see now what the Secretary points out. The report could not have used the plural.

Mr. GLYN-JONES said perhaps he had not made himself quite clear to his colleagues. The report brought to an issue the differences that existed between the Boards. He did not agree with Mr. Hills in throwing the onus on any two members of the Council. These are important statutory matters, which should be dealt with by proper machinery. The resolution of Mr. Newsholme some time ago, in reference to a hybrid committee, rather supported his (the speaker's) contention that some body should exist to consider these questions. The Secretary would not be acting properly if he wrote to the London University without the concurrence of the Scotch Board. By-law 10, Section X, says that—

the Board of Examiners shall conduct all examinations according to the by-laws in force in that behalf, and according to such regulations as shall be made or adopted by them from time to time, and as shall have been approved by the Council.

Now, if regulations are to be based on this report—that is, if it is accepted—it is a serious matter. He only asked that the whole report be considered by a committee, as he did not think it wise to split it up.

Mr. HILLS moved as an amendment to Mr. Glyn-Jones's motion that the reports of the Boards of Examiners be received, and that the Boards be requested to conjointly consider the various modifications therein suggested, and report to the Council.

Mr. GLYN-JONES said that would bring about the same result as his motion, and with Mr. Storrar's consent he withdrew his motion.

The PRESIDENT supported Mr. Hills's motion with the statement that he was entirely in accord with Mr. Glyn-Jones that it is desirable to have a standing committee to deal with these questions.

The motion was then put, and carried.

AUDITOR RESIGNS.

The PRESIDENT next announced that Mr. E. N. Butt, who had been an auditor for eleven years, wished to resign that office. He had done excellent work, and it had been his practice to attend at the office for some three or four days before the annual audit to get matters forward so that the audit only took one day. Mr. Butt proposes in future being

away from England in the spring, and therefore is obliged to resign his auditorship. He (the President) proposed that a resolution that the Council accept the resignation with regret and express their cordial thanks for the service Mr. Butt has rendered to the Society.

This was carried, as was also a motion electing Mr. I. Bourdas as auditor in Mr. Butt's place.

HERBARIUM AWARDS.

Professor Green's report on the herbarium competition recommended that the silver medal be awarded to Mr. Norman S. Goodyer, of Sheffield; the bronze medal to Mr. Chas. Garnet Trinder, of Cirencester; and a certificate of honour to Mr. Edward Joseph Thompson, of Edinburgh.

This the Council agreed to.

THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

The following appointments in the School of Pharmacy were made for the ensuing session: Demonstrators in the chemical laboratories, H. Deane and J. T. Cast; demonstrator in pharmaceuticals, R. R. Bennett; demonstrator in botany, E. Drabble.

A COMPENDIUM OF MEDICINES.

Mr. CARTEIGHE then proposed the following motions, of which notice had been given:

(a) That a compendium of medicines in general use, not included in the British Pharmacopœia, with such information as to laws, &c., as may be useful to chemists and druggists, be published annually by authority of the Council; the first issue to be published in January next.

(b) That the *Journal* Committee be instructed to consider the best method of carrying out the foregoing resolution, and to report to the Council at its meeting in October.

The matter was not one upon which he had suddenly made up his mind, Mr. Carteighe said. More than thirty years ago he had talked the matter over with Giles and Schacht, and they agreed that something should be done to provide chemists with some such work. The only attempt that has been made is the *Formulary of the British Pharmaceutical Conference*, but this is somewhat limited in scope, and the formulæ are rather the result of research than of compilation. Forty years ago there were several books of reference which covered the subject, but nearly all these are dead, new editions not having been published. There are collections of formulæ in diaries and such-like, but nothing authoritative on the domestic remedies of the chemist and druggist. The present medical man knows less than ever about the compound medicines, due to the fact that he has not time to look up the formulæ of such combinations as he may desire. There is no book to which he could refer. As times have gone on the question of standards has been raised, and a number of things are in common use for which no standard exists. Then the present attitude of Somerset House makes it desirable that the compilation should be done at once, so as to be of use in having authority for various medicines used by chemists. The matter of price, &c., he did not refer to; those were matters which could be settled afterwards; but if the resolution met with the approval of the Council, he would ask that the matter be referred to the *Journal* Committee, which has access to all the information required for the purpose of compilation. He had also thought it desirable to fix a time-limit for the report to come before the Council, and proposed that the committee should report in October. It may be a question as to the desirability of having the work published annually, and if the cost be not excessive he should certainly prefer it to be edited up to date. It would then be a compilation of service to chemists and druggists and practising apothecaries.

Mr. ROBINSON seconded the motion. He thought there was a want for some such compilation, and the Society is the body to compile it. He understood that Somerset House have already indicated that they would accept such a book. It is interesting to know that the idea is not new. The members of the *Journal* Committee know what is required, and should certainly be entrusted with the compilation.

Mr. COOPER thought the book would be extremely useful, and would also be an adjunct to the medical profession.

Mr. CORDER remarked that it has often been said that the Council do nothing for the well-being of chemists, but

such a work would certainly be of benefit to every chemist and druggist throughout the country. It is most desirable that such a book should be in the hands of the trade by January.

Mr. HILLS said he was sorry to strike a minor key, but he thought Mr. Carteighe was a little too sanguine in the matter. He did not know whether he (Mr. Carteighe) quite realised the magnitude of the work. He had not looked up the meaning of the word "compendium" in any of the large modern dictionaries, but it seems to include a wide range of subjects. It would have to be considered whether a domestic medicine-book encroached in any way on the ground of the medical profession. Some of these books are not altogether satisfactory. He bought a French book a short time ago which he expected to contain information on certain subjects, but found it was far from being up to date. The compounds with which the chemist has to deal with are innumerable, and what is wanted is a book which would have an authoritative and official mark attached to it, which works compiled by individuals could not have. It would, he was afraid, be a large book if it contained only half the formulæ used by the chemists of this country for antibilious and other pills. Care should be taken also not to compete with the official handbook of formulæ in this country—the British Pharmacopœia.

Mr. HARRINGTON said that anyone who conducted a dispensing business would at once see the necessity that existed for such a book. It would also be a help to the medical profession.

Mr. GLYN-JONES, whilst sympathising with Mr. Carteighe in having brought forward these motions at that particular time, thought the majority of the members would look upon it as an answer to the requests which have been recently made for some means of avoiding liability to medicine stamp-duty. He had been led to believe by Mr. Carteighe that the functions of the Society would not allow it to be the means of putting forward a book of domestic-medicine recipes. If, as the *Pharmaceutical Journal* talks about, it is to be a formulary of "known, admitted, and approved remedies," he was afraid chemists will be disappointed. He (Mr. Glyn-Jones) believed that a chemist is well within his rights in selling his own cough-mixtures, and the correct attitude at the Council had been to close their eyes to such things. He was not convinced that there is any need for such a book as is in the minds of the people who will read the report of the Council-meeting. Mr. Humphrey, in a paper read before the Federation meeting at Bristol, had made an announcement—quite a gratuitous announcement—that any set formulary brought out by the P.A.T.A. or the C.D.A. would not be recognised by the Board of Inland Revenue. There has never been any suggestion that the P.A.T.A. or C.D.A. should bring out such a work, and he considered the statement made by Mr. Humphrey a gratuitous one, and it was, to say the least, unusual for the Department to adopt that method of making known what it would or would not recognise. If the Board of Inland Revenue had made a statement that the compilation must be that of an official body, it was nonsense. What is required is that the formula be "a known, admitted, and approved remedy," and if any association or private individual choose to compile a book of such formulæ, it does not rest with Somerset House to say that they will not recognise it. He cordially supported the Society in its efforts to produce a collection of formulæ for chemists' use, but he was afraid such a book would not altogether be the kind which was wanted by those who wrote to the *Journal*. The issue of a book of the kind required by chemists for medicine-stamp purposes was best left to private enterprise, and he was not sure that such books do not at present exist in sufficient number. For the Inland Revenue authorities to say they will only recognise a publication by the Society is absurd: they will have to recognise anything that is recognised by the law of the land.

Mr. GIFFORD thought there is a great necessity for a cheap and authoritative book such as was suggested. One of the greatest difficulties which chemists have to contend with at the present day is the evil of quackery, and that is one of his (Mr. Gifford's) principal reasons for supporting the publication of a book of formulæ. Domestic medicine will come very largely into the book. He did not see any great difficulty in its compilation. Local associations are seriously concerned with the production of authoritative formulæ

which will meet their requirements, and he was informed that there are members of fifty years' standing who are ready to give the results of their experience.

The PRESIDENT said the proposition had his hearty support, and he confessed that he was delighted and surprised that Mr. Carteighe was the sponsor. A compendium published by the Society would come with an authority which would be very valuable. In the correspondence which he, as President, was constantly receiving the hope was often expressed of an authoritative production, which a compendium of this kind would largely meet. He (the President) would not be satisfied if the book only dealt with domestic remedies, as there were many other medicines required by the dispensing chemist. Somerset House would recognise the weight of a compendium of this kind, and he added, in view of the urgency of the matter, there is no time to lose; the compilation should be issued as soon as possible.

The resolutions were carried, and Mr. GLYN-JONES facetiously suggested that the *Journal* Committee be excused all other committees for the rest of the year, and Mr. CARTEIGHE said they had better meet that afternoon after lunch.

DIVISIONAL SECRETARY.

Mr. W. M. Elliot, Coldstream, was appointed Divisional Secretary for Kelso.

A lease granted to Mr. W. G. Austin of land adjoining his house at Shortlands owned by the Society, was ordered to be sealed with the seal of the Society.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

The next business was a motion by Mr. GLYN-JONES:

That the General Purposes Committee be asked to consider the advisability of establishing post-graduate lectures on the sciences included in the Minor examination, as applied to the present-day business of the chemist and druggist.

Mr. Glyn-Jones in proposing this motion, explained that pharmacy has undergone much change within the last twenty years, and the subjects in which the students of the school are taught and examined have changed considerably. A very large proportion of the examined men do not have the opportunity of putting into practice the scientific training they have acquired. He (the speaker) took a rosy view of men who have taken the trouble to acquire such a scientific training as is required for the Minor examination, but thought that instead of setting before them the ideal of pure pharmacy, the Society should look ahead and see what demands are likely to be made on the chemist and druggist in the future. Chemistry and botany can be put to practical uses in many ways. For instance, the application of those sciences to horticulture and agriculture is increasing and chemists can make themselves useful to the community and at the same time increase their (the chemists') income if they learn to apply their knowledge to these cases. The scheme which he (Mr. Glyn-Jones) has in his mind is that the Society appoint one or two lecturers, experts in their subjects, to give courses of lectures on chemistry applied to horticulture and agriculture, and perhaps a course on photography with optics, and such subjects as urine-analysis. These lecturers might be available for local associations during the session. In this way the Council would be taking steps to properly equip their men for the demands likely to be made on them.

Mr. HARRINGTON seconded the motion, remarking that what appealed to him was the application of chemistry and botany to agriculture.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: It amounts to a scheme of University Extension lectures or the travelling lectureships of the county councils.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: Yes; but in this case the men are to make their living out of the application of the knowledge.

Mr. SOUTHALL said the scheme was wanted in the country, if not in London.

Mr. HILLS said the motion only asked that the matter be considered. He was afraid that the difficulty would be to get the exact man for each subject.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: Accepting the motion does not bind us to the principle?

The PRESIDENT: No.

Mr. HILLS: It is like the fiscal business. (Laughter.)

Mr. CARTEIGHE said the system had been tried years ago, but was confined to London. It had to be abandoned because the country members objected to the London members obtaining the instruction at the expense of the whole Society.

The PRESIDENT said he was not quite sure as to the feasibility of the scheme. There were statements made before the Poisons Committee as to chemists not being in the position to give information on agricultural poisons, which he was afraid were largely true. Mr. Glyn-Jones had, however, widened the area: he includes photography, optics, and the analysis of urine. This must be carefully thought out in committee. He felt strongly that further instruction is desirable, but was not sure that it can be carried out.

Mr. WOOTTON understood that accepting the motion was not to be taken in the sense of approval of the principle. It seemed to him that they would be creating an enormous machinery for a very small object. There are lots of *Is.* books on photography which would enable a chemist to put into practice the scientific training he had received. It seemed too elaborate to create post-graduate courses and travelling lectureships for such an object. Then in regard to urine-analysis, persons who had passed the Minor could readily carry out the work with the aid of a little manual. He saw, however, no reason why the matter should not be discussed, but to make it a regular part of the machinery of the Society was not called for.

Mr. CROSS did not desire to go into the details of the scheme at all, but the President had dwelt on the charge made to the Poisons Committee that chemists were unable to give the necessary information on poisons. This view the President seemed somewhat to endorse, and he (the speaker) did not like it to go forth unchallenged, as, coming from the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, it might be misunderstood. He (Mr. Cross) knew for certain that there were many chemists who had made a study of the application of poisons to agriculture and horticulture, and it is a fact that evidence to rebut that given before the Poisons Committee was refused.

Mr. GIFFORD said he desired to point out that the idea of the Society teaching optics is most objectionable, and would lead to serious results with the medical profession. It is objectionable to imagine that chemists can practise optics. Mr. Glyn-Jones's motion seemed to suggest that the Society's examinations are impracticable.

Mr. COOPER reminded the Council that the Spectacle-makers' Company are and have been for some time teaching and examining in the subject of optics. The training given is remarkably good for chemists, and has given good results. The motion was agreed to.

The diplomas granted to the pharmaceutical chemists who passed the July Major were ordered to be stamped with the seal of the Society.

This concluded the public business.

Business Changes.

MR. A. J. T. LONG, pharmaceutical chemist, late of Byfleet, is opening a pharmacy at Hornchurch, Essex.

MESSRS. PARKINSON & SON, shop fitters have removed to their new offices and showrooms, Fisher Street, Southampton Row, W.C.

The statement in this section of our last issue respecting Mr. W. H. Godden, 92 Alma Road, Southampton, was incorrect.

The Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company (Limited), Cambridge, have opened a showroom and office at 92 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

MR. G. W. MOON, chemist and druggist, 8 The Strand, Torquay, has sold his business to Mr. J. M. Jefferson, late of Auckland, New Zealand.

MR. A. HULLAND, chemist and druggist, formerly an assistant with Messrs. Hornblow & Sons (Limited), Watchet, has purchased the business, and will carry it on under his own name.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Co-operators and Cutting.—Judge Mansell-Jones, at the Sheffield County Court on July 30, gave judgment for the defendants in the action brought by the Sales Company (Limited) against a firm of wholesale grocers in Sheffield for liquidated damages in connection with the sale of Fels-Naptha soap to a co-operative society (*C. & D.*, August 1, page 250). The action alleged breach of agreement, and the Judge found that as soon as defendants' attention was called to the fact that the plaintiffs were of opinion that the stores sold the soap at less than 2½d. per packet, the defendants refused to supply the soap. Plaintiffs at the trial proved the purchase of the soap on two occasions, but after the action was brought, and on both occasions the purchasers were employed by the plaintiffs for the purpose. Judgment was therefore for defendants, and notice of appeal was given.

High Court Cases.

ALCOCK'S TRADE-MARK.

IN the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on Friday, July 31, Mr. Justice Byrne acceded to an application by the Alcock Manufacturing Company for leave to alter their registered trade-mark by omitting the words "Porous Plaster Company, of New York," and substituting for them "Alcock Manufacturing Company." Mr. Sebastian appeared for the applicants and Mr. R. J. Parker, for the Comptroller, agreed to the alteration. His Lordship, in consenting to the order, said it was merely substituting the name of the present owners for that of the past owners.

JEYES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS (LIMITED) v. PEARSON'S ANTISEPTIC COMPANY.

IN the Chancery Division on Friday, July 31, before Mr. Justice Kekewich, Mr. Ruegg, K.C., said he had in this case a motion to restrain the defendants from issuing advertisements containing the name of "Creolin" or "Creolin-Pearson." Mr. McPherson said he appeared, with Mr. McCall, K.C., for the defendants. His learned leader was at present engaged in two other courts, and he therefore asked that the motion might stand over. Mr. Ruegg said he was anxious to oblige his learned friend, and it was arranged that the motion should be in the paper for Friday, August 7.

Medicine Stamps Act.

A HERBALIST FINED.

AT Bolton on July 29, John Clark, carrying on business as a herbalist at 96 Moor Lane, was summoned for selling medicine not properly stamped, and also for selling without a licence. Mr. E. Mason, supervisor for Bolton, who appeared for the Commissioners of Inland Revenue explained that the unstamped medicine sold by defendant was described in a handbill, given with the bottle, as a speciality—"an American pain-killer which stops toothache instantaneously, and for tic and neuralgia is invaluable. Price 6Z. per bottle." In the first place, it was stated to be a speciality, so that defendant claimed to have some occult secret; it was described as an American pain-killer, so that he claimed to have an exclusive right of title; and it was also described as a preparation and was recommended for stopping toothache instantaneously and invaluable for tic and neuralgia. For the second offence—selling medicine without licence—there was a penalty of 20Z. Defendant pleaded guilty, stating that he was not aware he was incriminating himself by the handbill, and destroyed all he had on becoming cognisant of the fact, because he could not afford a licence. The Magistrates imposed a fine of 40s. and costs or a month's imprisonment in the first case, and 20s. in the second, with the alternative of a month, the terms to run consecutively.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

THE ANALYST OVERRIDES HIS CERTIFICATE.

THE adjourned summons against Harriett Lewis, of Cilfynydd, for selling orange-wine containing salicylic acid again came

before the Pontypridd Stipendiary on Wednesday, July 29. The case had been adjourned to enable the defendant's solicitor to look up a case supporting his contention that the certificate of the public analyst was bad, because it did not give the percentages of foreign ingredients in the wine. The Stipendiary said the Bench were advised that when the analyst was called to give evidence, as was done in this case, he supplemented if he did not altogether supersede the certificate. Defendant was therefore fined 1s. and costs, altogether 2Z. 10s. 8d.

County Court Cases.

THE QUESTION OF CA. SA.

At the Bradford County Court Judge Bompas, K.C., gave judgment in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society v. Novello Denham (*C. & D.*, June 20, page 978). He said that the plaintiffs had applied to the Registrar to make an endorsement on a sealed copy of the judgment that they had obtained in their action in the form given in the appendix to the County Court Rules, 1889. Order 25, Rule 40B, provided for such an endorsement, and that the copy so endorsed should be issued by the Registrar for service on the application of the party entitled to the benefit of the order. The Registrar in this case had refused to make the endorsement or issue a copy of the order, on the ground that the rule was not applicable to a judgment on the common law side of the court. The plaintiff had applied to him to order the Registrar to make the endorsement asked for, but the Registrar contended that his duty, being merely ministerial, no appeal lay to the Judge, and that the plaintiffs' only course was to apply to the High Court for a mandamus requiring him to comply with the plaintiffs' request. On the whole he was of opinion that this was so, and that he could not make the order that was asked for; but he thought the plaintiffs were justified in asking him, as Judge of the court, to express an opinion which might perhaps guide the Registrar, and, at any rate, aid the plaintiffs in deciding whether they should apply for the mandamus as was suggested. The action was brought to recover penalties to which the defendant had become liable. The Debtors Act expressly provided that such an action should be excepted from the operation of the enactment that no person should after the commencement of the Act be arrested or imprisoned for making default in payment of a sum of money. Before the passing of the Debtors Act by the County Court Act then in force judgments were enforced by a summons similar to, but not identical with, the judgment summonses issued under Section 5 of the Debtors Act. That County Court Act had been repealed and was replaced by the County Court Act, 1883. The present Act contained no provisions for the enforcement of judgments by the commitment of the debtor, which, except in the case of actions for penalties, had become unnecessary, except the provisions of Order 25, Section 40A, of the County Court Rules, 1889. That rule provided that

Orders in the nature of an injunction and all orders interlocutory or otherwise within the competence of the Court, which if the same were made in an action or matter pending in the High Court, could in such court be enforced by attachment of the person or committal, may be enforced by order of the Judge by warrant of attachment, which shall be according to the form in the appendix.

The question to be decided was whether the judgment in this action came within that rule. Admittedly it was within the competence of the Court. The judgment, after stating that it was adjudged that the plaintiffs had recovered against the defendant the sum of 6Z. 2s., proceeded, "And it is ordered that the defendant do pay the same to the Registrar of the court on the 17th day of March, 1903." He thought this was an order, and that the only question was whether if the same were made in an action pending in the High Court it could be enforced by committal. Previous to the Debtors Act judgments were enforced in the High Court by the issue of a writ of *ca. sa.*, and in the case of a judgment for a penalty this was, he supposed, equally the case after that Act, as it did not seem to have affected such actions. He did not know whether a writ of *ca. sa.* would now be issued or whether it had been replaced by another procedure, but he saw no reason to doubt that in some form

such a judgment could be enforced by the committal of the debtor. He thought, therefore, that the order to pay the money contained in the judgment came within the terms of Rule 40A, and could be enforced by his order by writ of attachment. If this were so there was no doubt that Rule 40B also applied, and that the Registrar ought to act in accordance with its provisions. He supposed that he should have power in that court to grant a mandamus to the Registrar, but he thought that this would be highly undesirable, and hoped the plaintiffs would see their way to apply to the High Court and obtain a decision upon this highly difficult and somewhat important question.

A BISMUTH SALT FOR MAG. SULPH.

At the Salford Hundred Court of Record, held at Manchester on Wednesday, August 5, an action was brought by Walter Wm. Ellis, joiner, Hcath Street, Lower Broughton, Salford, against Messrs. Needham (Limited), chemists and druggists, Huddersfield, and elsewhere, to recover damages for being supplied with some poisonous substance instead of Epsom salts, and the pain and suffering he experienced in consequence of taking the drug. Mr. Wharton and Mr. Sellers appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Acton for the defendants.

The case for the plaintiff was that on May 9 he sent his niece, a girl of nine years of age, to the shop of the defendants in Lower Broughton Road, Salford, for a half-pennyworth of the best Epsom salts. An assistant of the defendants supplied something in a paper labelled "Epsom salts." This he took in the evening, and twenty minutes later he was seized with a burning pain in the stomach, his limbs became paralysed, his eyes began to be affected, and he lost the power of speech. Next morning Dr. Macdonald was sent for, prescribed for him, and attended him for three weeks. It was five weeks before he could resume his employment. There had been a sediment left in the cup, and the cup and spoon were shown to the doctor, who took them to the office of the Medical Officer of Health, by whom they were passed over to Mr. Carter Bell, the borough analyst, and he discovered that the alleged Epsom salts was some form of bismuth, a large dose of which would be poisonous. This action was the result. On June 27 Mr. Thos. Needham, the managing director of Needham's (Limited), called upon the plaintiff and represented that he had seen Dr. Macdonald, who had said that the plaintiff had not been poisoned; that he had also seen the plaintiff's solicitor, who had told him that he had given the matter up as there was no case, and that if he (plaintiff) was a sensible man he would drop the affair, and if not he (defendant) should bring an action against him for the injury he had done to his business, and ultimately succeeded by threats in getting him to sign a paper absolving the defendant from all liability in the matter for the sum of 4*l.*, which was paid by cheque. The defendant then took the plaintiff to the shop in Lower Broughton Road, where the cheque was cashed by the assistant, who also threatened that if he heard any more of the matter he would bring an action against the plaintiff for defamation of character. The plaintiff afterwards discovered that the doctor and his solicitor had not so made the statements attributed to them, and he returned the 4*l.*

Evidence bearing out the above was given by the plaintiff, by his wife, Dr. Macdonald, Mr. Carter Bell, Mr. Holmes, solicitor, and other witnesses.

For the defence, J. Dallas Brodie was called. He said he was a qualified chemist, and managed the Lower Broughton shop for Messrs. Needham (Limited). The shop was formerly occupied by Mr. Hadfield. He served in the shop on May 9, but could not recall serving plaintiff's niece. He testified to seeing the agreement signed.

Thos. Needham said he had seen Mr. Holmes on June 27, and also Dr. Macdonald, and he went to see the plaintiff. Brodie went with him, but remained outside. He introduced himself to Mrs. Ellis, and asked all particulars about the salts. While conversing with her Mr. Ellis came in in an excited state, and said, "What are you saying there; don't give yourself away." Witness told him there was no need to get into a passion, after which he sat down, and they talked about the facts of the case. He suggested to Mrs. Ellis that she had been careless in giving her husband a powder that did not seem like the usual salts, and she admitted that she thought she had. Witness then said he could prove most certainly that it was Epsom salts that the girl

got, and added that he had had a long conversation with Dr. Macdonald, and they had both agreed that it would be extremely difficult to prove that the plaintiff had got the stuff at their shop, because there might have been a packet of bismuth in the cupboard, and the stuff might not have come from their shop at all. Ellis then said that he was perfectly willing to settle the matter, and always had been.

The Judge (Mr. H. G. Shee, K.C.): On terms, I suppose? (Laughter.)

Witness: He said he was not an unreasonable man. Witness asked him what he wanted to settle it, and, after bargaining, the sum of 4*l.* was agreed upon. He did not put any pressure on at all. The plaintiff was as anxious to settle it as he was.

By Mr. Wharton: He had seen Mr. Holmes the week before, but could get nothing out of him. (Laughter.) He had not said a word about taking action against him.

Mr. Acton and Mr. Wharton having addressed the Court,

The Judge said the conversation with Ellis ought not to have taken place at all. The defendant should have communicated with his solicitor. It was for the jury to say whether the plaintiff had been dragooned into signing the document. They must consider the two versions of the interview. The agreement had not been properly stamped, and was void.

The jury found for the plaintiff, damages 30*l.* Judgment was given accordingly, with costs.

A TRUSS-DISPUTE.

At Bournemouth County Court on July 23, Messrs. G. E. Bridge & Co., chemists and surgical-instrument makers, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, sought to recover from William Thomas Catlegh, of Clyffe, Richmond Wood Road, Bournemouth, a sum of 1*l.* 1*s.*, in respect to trusses supplied. It was stated that the defendant was treated by Mr. G. E. Bridge, the managing director, for a period of about six weeks. The latter supplied Mr. Catlegh with a truss, which was worn by him for some little time, and then he expressed a desire to have another one. A second truss was supplied, and defendant afterwards went to London. From town he wrote a somewhat satirical letter, in which he implied that the truss was absolutely worthless and suggested that Mr. Bridge should take back the truss and say no more about the matter. The second truss was on the Salmon & Ody pattern, but Mr. Bridge did not for one moment represent that it was made by that firm. The defendant admitted that 10*s.* 6*d.* was due; but the question was whether the article was sold with the representation that it was made by a particular firm or whether it was sold as a particular pattern. Evidence was given by Mr. G. E. Bridge, who admitted, in cross-examination, that when defendant came to him he was wearing a truss of the Salmon & Ody pattern. For the defence, it was contended that the plaintiff company did not supply the article which defendant had bargained for, and that he would have been ready and willing to pay if they had supplied him with an article which had been suitable for the purpose ordered. When the defendant called upon Salmon & Ody, in the Strand, London, he found, for the first time, that the second truss was not the article which he had ordered, and it did not meet the requirements of his particular case. In cross-examination, defendant said that he was not aware that trusses were made by any firm other than Salmon & Ody, and he only required an article like the one he was wearing. Mr. E. P. Ody, member of the firm of Salmon & Ody, surgical-instrument makers, Strand, W.C., said that Mr. Catlegh called at his establishment and wanted the truss altered, as he was under the impression that it was one of their make. The truss which the defendant wore at the time was more like an instrument of torture than relief. Judgment was ultimately given for the plaintiff.

DISINFECTANTS.—One unsatisfactory feature in connection with the use of disinfectants is that some of them, at any rate, are not only greatly deficient as regards their active antiseptic ingredients, but they are apt when used freely, and especially the phenol preparations, to leave indelible stains on sheets, blankets, and other fabrics. It is desirable, the *Lancet* thinks, that all manufacturers of disinfectants should be compelled to make a statement as to the percentage of the active ingredient contained in their preparations, and that they should also ascertain that the disinfectant, when properly used, leaves no stains on fabrics.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re BURDOE & LEIGH, 73 Oxford Street, W., Manufacturing Chemists.—This firm, consisting of Francis Lavier Burdoo and Harry Leigh Hopkins, failed in July, 1900, with ranking liabilities 280*l.*, and joint assets that have realised 1*s.* 6*d.* An application for an order of discharge was made on August 5 to Mr. Registrar Hope at the London Bankruptcy Court by the debtor Hopkins, when Mr. Pope, Assistant-Receiver, reported that, according to the applicant's statement of his separate affairs, he had personal liabilities 1,655*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*, exclusive of betting claims for 4,095*l.*, which were treated as not expected to rank on the ground that they were gambling debts irrecoverable at law. The applicant's separate assets realised 20*l.* Mr. Pope further reported that for about twenty years prior to the failure the applicant had been a bookmaker and turf commission-agent. In December, 1899, he entered into partnership with Burdoo, and both being insolvent they commenced business as manufacturing chemists at 73 Oxford Street, where they traded as "Burdoo & Leigh" and "The Oriental Perfumery Company," until their effects were seized and sold under a distress for rent shortly before the failure. The firm attributed their insolvency to loss in trading and to outlay on advertising, but the applicant ascribed his personal insolvency to his household and personal expenditure, which averaged about 2,000*l.* a year, having exceeded his income, and to betting losses amounting to between 3,000*l.* and 4,000*l.* in the autumn of 1899. The offences reported by the Official Receiver were (1) insufficiency of assets to pay 10*s.* in the pound to the creditors, (2) imperfect books, and (3) contributing to the bankruptcy by unjustifiable extravagance in living and by gambling. The Registrar upheld the report, and suspended the discharge for five years from the conclusion of the public examination in August, 1900. Order accordingly.

Re ASHMORE & SON, 33 Mincing Lane, E.C., and 44 Wall Street's New York Merchants.—The affairs of this firm came before Mr. Registrar Hope at the London Bankruptcy Court on August 5, upon an application by Henry Leslie Ashmore and Henry Beck with Ashmore, two of the partners therein, for orders of discharge. The firm failed in March last, with joint ranking liabilities 13,298*l.*, and joint assets which the trustee estimates will yield about 800*l.* Full particulars of the failure recently appeared (see *C. & D.*, April 4, page 559; April 25, page 656; May 16, page 792; June 20, page 988; and July 4, page 7). Mr. C. A. Pope, Assistant-Receiver, reported that when the public examination was allowed to be closed an undertaking was given that the books used in the American business should be sent direct to Mr. Sidney Pears, the trustee under the bankruptcy, and not to the address at which a similar business to that carried on by the debtors was being conducted by a brother of theirs. The trustee had just reported that he only received the books on the previous night, that one of the sets had not yet been delivered, and that instead of their being sent direct to him they had been despatched from America to the debtors in the City and forwarded by them. The trustee had also received information that Mr. H. B. Ashmore, who had the conduct of the American branch, and who had stated in his public examination that there were no liabilities and assets in that country, had there executed a deed of assignment for the benefit of the creditors. Under those circumstances the Official Receiver suggested that the present application should stand over until there had been a full investigation into the matter. Mr. Muir Mackenzie, on behalf of Messrs. Brandts, Son & Co., creditors for a large amount, supported the proposed adjournment, which was opposed by Mr. Carrington on behalf of the applicants. His Honour agreed that there ought to be an adjournment, and intimated that the debtors would not be prejudiced, as the orders of discharge when obtained could be made to date from that day's sitting. The application was consequently adjourned to October 28 next.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Allan, A. W., and Wallace, R. Fitz H. S., under the style of Allan & Wallace, Wainfleet and Skegness, Lincolnshire, physicians and surgeons.

Dixon, W. G., and Dixon, J. A., under the style of W. Garton Dixon & Son, St. Helens, Lancashire, veterinary surgeons and veterinary shoeing-smiths.

Hopkinson, W. W., and Barrick, J. H., under the style of the Executors of the late W. Slack, Doncaster, Yorkshire, chemists and druggists and confectioners.

Jameson, W. C., and Jameson, W. G., under the style of Curtis & Co., Baker Street, N.W., chemists and druggists.

Roberts, W., and Parker, W., under the style of Roberts & Co., Leicester, aerated-water manufacturers.

Snowman, J., and Goodman, P. T., under the style of Drs. Snowman & Goodman, Brick Lane, Spitalfields, E., medical practitioners.

Torrens, J., and Hewitt, T. H. La N., under the style of Torrens & Hewitt, Claverley, near Bridgnorth, Shropshire, general medical practitioners.

Usher, R. B., and Baily, C. J., under the style of Richard Usher & Co., Bodicote, Oxfordshire, farmers and growers and preparers of medicinal plants.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Booth, Frank, late Beverley, Yorkshire, and Ossett, Yorkshire, lately druggist.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Booth, Frank, formerly Beverley, Yorkshire, lately Ossett, Yorkshire, present address unknown, lately druggist.

Edington, John Ernest, Liverpool, chemist's manager.

Garratt, George, Bolton, Lancashire, mineral-water manufacturer.

Deeds of Arrangement.

Faulkner, William, 815 Romford Road, Manor Park, chemist and druggist. Trustee, William G. Norman, Town Hall Chambers, Martin Street, Stratford, auctioneer, &c. Dated, July 23; filed, July 30. Secured creditors, 53*l.* 19*s.*; liabilities unsecured, 396*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; estimated net assets, 261*l.* 1*s.* No amounts given in schedule of creditors.

Fox, William John, trading as Claytons, Powers Court Road, Kingston Cross, and residing at 71 Laburnum Grove, North End, Portsmouth, mineral-water manufacturer, Trustee, Angus N. Scott, 18 Ironmonger Lane, E.C., chartered accountant. Dated, July 22; filed, July 29. Liabilities unsecured, 503*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*; estimated net assets, 112*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Aylwin, J., Portsmouth ...	61	0	0
Carbonic Acid Gas Company, London ...	13	0	0
Clayton, J. (Limited), London ...	88	0	0
Fox, H. F., London ...	100	0	0
Hoad & Sons, Portsmouth ...	13	0	0
Idris & Co. (Limited), Southampton ...	13	0	0
Montague, Sharp & Co., London ...	34	0	0
Rylands, Barnsley ...	71	0	0
Price, Sons & Co., Bristol ...	10	0	0
Siemens (Limited), Bohemia ...	10	0	0

Personalities.

SOME of last Saturday's newspapers reported the death of Dr. Ludwig Mond in Rome. The reports were absolutely unfounded.

MR. A. E. BERTIE SMITH has accepted an appointment with the Government of Uganda Protectorate as dispenser for a term of three years. His headquarters will be at Enteté.

MR. J. W. WORDEN, formerly with Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co. (Limited), has gone to represent Messrs. Claude Raynaud & Cie., of Grasse and Hosier Lane, E.C., on the South Coast, West of England, and South Wales.

ON Friday the members of the Gloucestershire Root, Fruit, and Grain Society had their annual outing, when Mr. James Horlick, J.P., D.L. (of Horlick's malted milk), entertained some sixty or seventy members to luncheon at his beautiful residence, Cowley Manor, Cheltenham.

QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT PERCY KNOTT, chemist and druggist, Bolton, of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, has received the long-service medal. Commenting upon the matter the *Bolton Chronicle* says Quartermaster-Sergeant Knott has rendered exceptionally valuable service both in the Volunteer movement and on the Board of Guardians. At present he is Chairman of the Workhouse Committee.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. HARRINGTON BROTHERS, 4 Oliver's Yard, City Road, E.C., are offering radium-barium bromide in tubes each containing 1 milligram of radium at 17s. 6d. each.

MARTINDALE'S WHOLESALE MONTHLY PRICE-LIST for August, 1903, contains a number of novelties. Amongst them we note Atoxyl (an arsenic compound similar in composition and use to the cacodylates), Levuretin (a new and active dry yeast), Plombières water (which has been recently recommended in the *British Medical Journal*), and a number of "Martindale" special preparations which include Lithion (a combination of lithium citrate, sodium sulphate, magnesium sulphate, &c., in granulated form) and Durine, a new preparation for warts and corns, especially designed for soft corns, besides several other useful preparations which we need not numerate here, as any subscriber can get a copy of the list on application to W. Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, London, W.

THE RUBBER'S MANUAL.—The R.E.P. book, published by Messrs. Elliman, Sons & Co., of Slough, is a striking, handsomely bound, and well-printed publication. The binding is in red and black cloth, and the printing throughout is on thick, surface paper. The text is illustrated by fifty-four diagrams, and much useful information is included in its 232 pages. Although the uses of Elliman's embrocation as a rubefacient, as a vesicant, as an antiseptic, and its action on the nerves and muscles are kept continually before the reader, the fact is in no wise unduly emphasised. As a book of first aid in accidents and ailments it will be found invaluable to parents, schoolmistresses, nurses, travellers, athletes, and others, at home or abroad. It is recommended likewise to masters of sailing-ships and steamers on which no doctor is carried. The diagrams graphically depict the parts of the body treated, and the full-page Elliman illustrations lighten the description. The book is now being sent to chemists on application; the general public will be supplied later.

Scientific Progress.

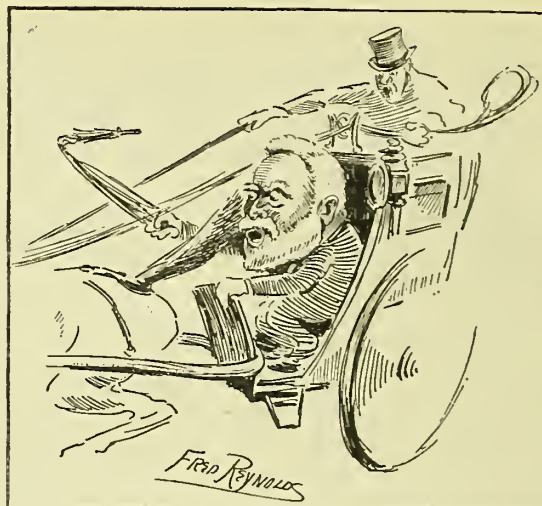
Sandarac Oil.—The oil obtained by steam distillation from sandarac-resin (Haensel's *Report*, July, 1903) is a golden-yellow liquid, of sp. gr. 0.8781 and rotation $+67^{\circ} 20'$. It distils almost entirely between 167° – 170° , and is soluble in chloroform, alcohol, benzene, and petroleum ether.

Enopyroform.—A mixture of tar and formic aldehyde has been put on the market under the name "Enopyroform." It is dried, and appears as a brownish powder, insoluble in water, and easily separating formic aldehyde by heat. It is recommended as a constituent of antiseptic powders, mixed, for example with starch and zinc oxide.

Sandalwood-oil Capsules.—Peter (*Pharm. Zeit.*, 1903, 573) has examined seven German brands of sandalwood-oil capsules, and found the contents of three grossly adulterated and of four pure. The following are the standards he maintains for the oil, the sp. gr. being higher than that allowed by the British Pharmacopœia: Sp. gr., 0.975–0.985; rotation, -17° to -19° ; solubility, in 5 volumes 70-per-cent. alcohol; santalol, 90 per cent. at least. It is only of late that genuine sandalwood oil appears to have had a sp. gr. over 0.880, a fact which is no doubt due to improved machinery and stills, by which means the last traces of oil are removed from the wood. The last runnings are of very high sp. gr., and cause the bulked oil to be slightly over the pharmacopœial limits.

Radio-activity of Radium.—Mr. F. W. Branson, of Leeds, sends an account to *Nature* of some experiments made by him with a mixture of radium and barium chlorides in a dry and in a moist state. When the substance is moistened with water and stirred, its radio-activity is only slightly reduced, though the luminosity instantly disappears, but it is restored by drying for fifteen minutes at 150° C. When placed in benzene the dried salt retains its phosphorescence. Benzene, however, appears to diminish somewhat the emission of light rays. Exposure of the dried salt for a few hours to a moist atmosphere causes a total cessation of phosphorescence, but not in a dry atmosphere. No action could be observed on a photographic plate exposed to the radiations from the moistened salt for thirty seconds, whereas the dry salt gives a full image in the same time. A much longer exposure of the moist salt gives a faint impression, about equal in amount to that produced by an equivalent amount of the dried salt, when the latter is covered with a thin paper, opaque to light rays.

The Kaleidoscope.



Not in a Blue Funk.

If a journey to Somerset House were indicated, Mr. Carteighe would be there in the quickest hansom he could pick up. Not in a blue funk at all, but without unnecessary delay.—"XRAYSER," C. & D., July 18.

The Bond Street Magnate feels no funk,
Nor heeds the I.R.'s ire;
But merely thinks to steal a chunk
Of biz. Alas! too deeply sunk
He'll be in medic mire.



Adjutant-General Francis Ransom, D.S.O., B.P.C.

Mr. Naylor regretted the President of the Conference had not such patronage that he could bestow upon Mr. Ransom some great distinction—a distinguished-service order.—C. & D., August 1, 1903.

Drugs and chemicals to the value of 88,000l. were shipped from Kobe and Osaka last year, compared with 100,000l. in 1901. China is the principal consumer.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The British Pharmaceutical Conference

is something of a phenomenon. The most remarkable fact about it is that it has lived for forty years. In that period its members have produced, I suppose, close on a thousand papers, and not many of these have been entirely valueless. At one of the Conferences, a good many years ago, I was walking round the city where we were meeting, with an eminent pharmacist whose conversation often had a cynical flavour, when he suddenly challenged me to name a single item of useful work the Conference had ever done. I forget how the discussion proceeded, but I hasten to emphasise the fact that it occurred before the present generation of workers had begun to contribute. Who was

The Originator of the Conference?

was a question raised in Dr. Attfield's letter. It seems pretty clear that Mr. Schacht imagined it, and that Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Brady, and Dr. Attfield himself engineered it. I do not notice in the letters or early reports that either of these pioneers gave any credit for their conception to the American Pharmaceutical Association which had been running for eleven years when the B.P.C. was organised on almost exactly similar lines. It is interesting to remark in passing that the United States and Great Britain whose pharmacy is so often superciliously sniffed at by the highly trained and protected gentlemen on the Continent, are, after all, the only two nations where purely scientific associations in connection with the art have been kept going for any length of time. The German Apotheker-Verein is much more of a business concern, and it is notorious that French pharmaciens can only be got together to discuss "la spécialité."

Mr. Idris's Presidential Address

last week contained many good things, but to my mind the most interesting section was the little one referring to the charging and bottling of aerated waters at low temperatures. "Still soda-water" does not sound very tempting from a consumer's point of view; but it means a revolution in aerated-water factories. It seems possible, indeed, that the revolution may be carried too far from the manufacturer's point of view. If it should ever become practicable to have a cheap refrigerating-chamber behind the shop, the chemist will only have to wrap himself in his furs, step inside and mix the condensed gas with the water, bottle from a tap, screw on the tops of his syphons, and bring them into warmer regions to acquire the rightful gaseous condition.

The Average Individual

in the United Kingdom is estimated to have an income of about 37l. 10s. a year. That is arrived at by dividing the assumed gross total income of the nation, which is reckoned by statisticians at 1,500,000,000l., by the 40,000,000 population. If you are four in family, therefore, and have a net income of 150l. among you, you are at the exact mean. But if you are a pharmacist Mr. Idris suggests you can do a lot better than the average. There are "inherent possibilities of an extensive order," he assures us, and, in proof, he adduces the recent examples of Messrs. Bengel, Robbins, and Mellin, to which names his audience and his readers instinctively add that of Idris. Why do not we average people fight our way out of the ruck, and, like

the exemplars quoted, utilise the opportunities that "certainly occur" in the service of our fellow-beings and to our own advantage? The answer is that we all do this to the best of our judgment, and that in the vast majority of cases the opportunities lead to nothing, though in some instances our too eager seizure of them gets described by the Official Receiver as "rash and hazardous speculation."

"In discussing

the character of these successes it should always be borne in mind that they are necessarily of a very indefinite nature, and that they vary in circumstances to a remarkable extent, depending on so great a variety of causes and conditions . . . that to start by considering them to be definite results of certain actions, and to generalise on a few particular examples, is very dangerous, and every endeavour should be used to obviate such a possibility. But it is one which is always hard to resist, and, unfortunately, has sometimes been encouraged to a considerable extent." That, with the trifling modifications indicated by the italics, is quoted from what the President proceeded to say about essential oils, and the philosophy it embodies applies just as accurately to the problem of business success as to the estimation of those bodies.

The Separation of Prescribing and Dispensing,

which was the substantial item of Mr. Idris's *mennu*, is a most important topic for pharmacists and the public to consider, and the collection of cases of murder and of accidental homicide brought together in the address is a valuable compilation. But its value consists less in what it tells than in what it suggests. It is, the murders and the homicides which are never known that we want the public to be frightened about. Some day—any day—there may be a sudden scare, and legislation may follow; but I am not expecting it in my time. The Pharmacy Bill as it stands, it appears, would effectually accomplish the reform that Mr. Idris desires—at least, the Medical Council, the Apothecaries' Society, and the British Medical Association all seem convinced and afraid that it would. But I do not suppose its promoters have intentionally embarked on such a legislative campaign yet.

The Proposed Condition

that chemists should give up counter-prescribing if medical men would give up dispensing always seems to me an almost impertinent suggestion for the basis of a general agreement. Any single doctor and single pharmacist in the same locality can make such a bargain if it seems good to them; but if the matter is ever to be dealt with nationally, it must be for reasons quite different from those of individual or class interests. One practice or the other, or both, may be dangerous to the community; that would be a reason for stopping one or the other, or both. But the two are not necessarily dependent on each other. I believe Mr. Idris is correct in assuming that prescribing by chemists—in its grosser form, at all events—is on the decline; but I do not believe in any country or period, so long as 'chemists' shops remain open, it can be totally abolished. It is being limited very little indeed by fear of the Apothecaries Act, more by a growing disposition on the part of the public to prefer advice from persons specifically trained to give it, but more than all by the much keener sense of responsibility which pharmacists have themselves acquired. These influences will probably suffice to reduce the dangers of counter-prescribing to a minimum; but similar ones acting on the practice of dispensing by doctors are not at present apparent.

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Finest TART. ACID	Lowest Cur. Prices	Finest Pure TOILET OATMEAL, SPECIAL	32/ owt.
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The Pharmacy Bill.

LAST week we printed the text of a petition to the House of Commons from the Society of Apothecaries praying that the House should not pass the Pharmacy Bill without, at all

events, hearing what the apothecaries have to say about it. The Bill was down for second reading on August 1, when the House did not sit, and, so far as this Session is concerned, it may now be regarded as defunct. The experience of the past four months has been distinctly profitable to the pharmaceutical body. Although there has not been since Mr. Lough introduced the Bill on March 23 a single occasion on which the prospects of the measure were hopeful, it has nevertheless been the means of demonstrating that the pharmaceutical body is not without influence at St. Stephen's. Indeed, the influence is such that our leaders got eight members to back a Bill that is far from perfect and to stick to it throughout four months in spite of much irritating criticism. It is regrettable that the Bill had not a chance of proceeding further in order that it might have been seen to what extent the promoters were willing to pare it down. We write under the conviction that the same measure cannot be introduced into the House again. In that view it would be of advantage if the trade as a whole would, before the Bill is again brought forward, calmly consider the greatest objections which have been urged against it, also keeping in view what we stated before it was introduced—viz., that there are elements in the measure which are inimical to the interests of individual chemists, and that it is neither a workable nor a workmanlike measure. Since the Bill was introduced we have refrained from anything in the nature of criticism that would damage its prospects, believing it to be for the common good of the craft that those within our ranks should not embarrass the backers of the Bill. Now that it comes back to us with its prospects of re-introduction considerably diminished, this voluntary embargo may be removed. The first point which deserves consideration is how far the Pharmaceutical Council are justified in legislating on behalf of others than registered chemists and druggists without consulting with them? This question arises from the opposition to the Bill by the General Medical Council and the Society of Apothecaries. Under Section 16 of the 1868 Act, and the terms of the amending Act of 1839, the first fifteen sections of the 1868 Act are not to apply to apothecaries and general medical practitioners. There are proposals in the Pharmacy Bill which are applicable to these fifteen sections, but owing to the absence from the Bill of any provision to make it read with the 1863 and 1869 Acts, apothecaries and medical practitioners are compelled by the Bill to conform to amendments of sections which do not in principle apply to them. We have been informed that the intention of the Council was to put a clause in the Bill to make it read with the 1863 Act, but it appears that the clause was lost, or dropped, or something, while the measure was going through the hands of the revisors. No better evidence could be adduced to prove our statement that the Bill was imperfectly drafted. However this may be, it is obvious that while the open shops of doctors should be brought under similar control to those of chemists, this should have been done in a more intelligent manner than appears in the Bill, especially to safeguard the interests of those practitioners whose premises are not open shops in the strict sense of the term, although separately rated to the poor. We do not, however, go so far as the Society of Apothecaries, who ask that the interests of assistants of apothecaries as well as of licentiates of that Society should be protected. Apothecaries' assistants have no privilege under the Pharmacy Acts separate from that of apothecaries who employ them. Their sole legal status is as assistants to apothecaries, with whose business the first fifteen sections of the Pharmacy Act are not to interfere, and when not in the employment of apothecaries such assistants are amenable to that Act so far as the

selling and dispensing of poisons are concerned. We hope nothing will be done to alter this wise provision, and that the Pharmaceutical Council will use every endeavour to prevent further statutory recognition of apothecaries' assistants. Another point which will require attention before the Bill is again brought forward is the provision respecting the directorate of limited companies. When this idea was first put forward in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST we suggested as an alternative that the managing director should be a registered chemist and druggist. The opposition to the Bill in the House of Commons has chiefly arisen from the directorate clause requiring all directors to be registered chemists. This could be met by the alternative, which also would suffice to make one-man companies impossible, unless the one man happen to be a registered chemist. So far as chemists themselves are concerned, what they have most to fear in the Bill is the proposed system of shop-registration. If the draughtsmen of the measure had started out to make matters as complicated as possible, they could not have succeeded better. We consider that the far more simple method provided in the 1890 Irish Pharmacy Act would meet the case effectually.

Revenue Matters.

FRESH points in respect to Medicine-stamp Acts administration occur so frequently that this must be our excuse for returning again to the matter. It may be remembered that in our issue of January 11, 1902, we published a letter from Mr. J. E. Eastman, of Stratford, stating that he had been informed by the Board of Inland Revenue that the expression "when the cough is troublesome" on a cough-mixture label renders it liable to stamp-duty. We then submitted to the authorities at Somerset House that the direction is neither a recommendation nor holding out of the article for the relief, &c., but is a simple, straightforward statement as to the time when the medicine should be taken. The Department, however, held that Mr. Alpe was wrong in saying "when the cough is troublesome" does not involve liability to stamp-duty, as it is a distinct recommendation. We did not share that view, and the Department seems now to have come round to our way of thinking. Mr. H. N. Ratcliffe, of Malmesbury, on June 30, submitted a label bearing only the following, apart from his name and address:

One teaspoonful to be taken three times a day, in a little water, when the cough is troublesome.

This was returned to Mr. Ratcliffe, marked "Not liable to duty," with a covering letter, dated July 11, signed by Mr. E. E. Stoodley as Secretary. At the same time Mr. Ratcliffe also submitted a label with the following, apart from his name and address:

Paint the corn every night for a week, then bathe in hot water, and pick out the corn with finger-nail. If not sufficiently painted, apply as before.

It may be useful to add that the covering letter says: "I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to inform you that the use of the labels forwarded by you would not render the preparations in question liable to medicine stamp-duty. I return the duplicate labels marked accordingly."

It having been stated, apparently with authority, that "Pharmaceutical Formulas" is not recognised by the Board, we thought it right (although it is a well-known book of reference) to put the matter definitely to the Board. We called their attention to a statement by Mr. R. B. Betty, of Camden Town, on this matter, this apparently being the

"Pharmaceutical Formulas" Recognised.

basis of other statements made, with the view to showing that only a proposed compilation by the Pharmaceutical Society will be recognised by the Board. To our letter we have now received the following reply:

Inland Revenue,
Somerset House,
London, W.C.,
31st July, 1903.

SIR,—In reply to your letter dated the 24th instant, I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to acquaint you that Mr. Betty is under a misapprehension in stating that he was informed at this office that the Board will not regard a statement on a label that a medicine is prepared according to a formula in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" as bringing the preparation within the exemption in favour of "known, admitted, and approved remedies."

The Board will regard such a statement as *prima facie* evidence that it is an article to which the exemption applies, and they were under the impression that you had been so informed.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
E. E. STOODLEY,
Secretary.

The Editor,
THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
42 Cannon Street.

We may add that the Board have actually been marking as "not liable to duty" labels bearing ailment-names and the reference "Prepared according to 'Pharmaceutical Formulas.'" As already 10,000 of our readers are using the book, those who are qualified chemists may with perfect confidence continue to use on and after December 31, 1903, the ailment-name labels they have in stock, stamping them (as we have previously advised) with a rubber stamp—"Prepared according to 'Pharmaceutical Formulas.'" Mr. Linder, 170 Fleet Street, E.C., has made a small I.R. stamp with the words "Prepared according to 'Pharmaceutical Formulas.'" It will suffice to put this on labels and cartons, or a separate slip may be used. The same applies to THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY.

In our Summer Issue we referred to certain questions respecting the manufacture and sale of methylated liniments.

Methylated One question was left open—viz., the legal Soap-Liniment. power under which the sale of such preparations without a licence is permitted. "Chymists," physicians, and apothecaries may sell without licence spirituous preparations for the sick, lame, and distempered, but nobody else may. The Board's reply shows that this provision is not the reason for the free sale of methylated liniments:

Inland Revenue,
Somerset House,
London, W.C.,
1st August, 1903.

SIR,—In reply to your letter dated the 20th ultimo, I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to acquaint you that, as methylated soap-liniment is practically incapable of being consumed as a beverage or of being taken internally as a medicine, they have not hitherto placed any restriction on its sale.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. P. BYRNE,
Assistant-Secretary.

The Editor,
THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

The following correspondence between a well-known firm of lozenge-manufacturers and the Board of Body. Inland Revenue has special interest at present:

SECRETARY BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.

Dear Sirs,—I submitted to you on (date mentioned) a label for glycerin and black-currant jujubes, the wording of which was as follows:

GLYCERIN AND BLACK-CURRANT JUJUBES.

A pleasant and most effectual form of applying glycerin to the throat, air-passages, and vocal organs.

This label has been marked "Liable to duty." I have always understood that it is not a dutiable recommendation to say of a preparation that it is an excellent method of applying a particular drug provided that no ailment is mentioned, and I am therefore

at a loss to understand on what grounds the above label is liable. It does not claim (1) any occult secret or art, &c.; (2) any exclusive right or title to the making, &c.; (3) the preparation is not patented; (4) it does not hold out or recommend the jujubes as a proprietary medicine, or as a specific, or as beneficial to the prevention, cure, or relief of any malady, &c. I do not desire to dispute your ruling, but as I have heard that a slip may occasionally be made in marking labels, I have thought it advisable to bring the matter under your notice.

I am, yours faithfully,
(Name of firm).

24142 S Inland Revenue,
1903 Somerset House, London, W.C.,
Stamps. July 22, 1903.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 19th ultimo, I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to acquaint you that the "Glycerin and black-currant jujubes" label was marked "Liable to duty" advisedly, as they consider that it constitutes a dutiable recommendation of the jujubes for affections of the throat.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

In this instance the label is to be altered to meet the Board's requirement, but we understand that the principle underlying the decision may be contested soon.

The Mosquito-plant.

Some time ago Captain Larymore, writing from Northern Nigeria to the *Times*, announced that he had discovered that the basil-plant (*Ocimum viride*) possesses the power of driving away mosquitoes. By placing three or four of the plants round his bed at night he found he was able to sleep, unmolested, without a mosquito-net. The matter has since been investigated in the light of science, and it is found that as a specific against mosquitoes the basil falls woefully behind the hopes held out by Captain Larymore. Dr. W. T. Prout, of Freetown, Sierra Leone, conducted a series of experiments, the following summary of which appears to dispose of the conclusion that the plant possesses any real protective value:

1. Growing plants have little or no effect in driving away mosquitoes, and are not to be relied on as a substitute for the mosquito-net.

2. Fresh basil-leaves have no prejudicial effect on mosquitoes when placed in close contact with them.

3. The fumes of burnt basil-leaves have a stupefying and eventually a destructive effect on mosquitoes, but to obtain this action a degree of saturation of the air is necessary which renders it impossible for the individual to remain in the room. It is probable, however, that cones made of powdered basil would, when burnt, have the effect of driving mosquitoes away, and to this extent might be found useful.

Captain Larymore has since written to the *Times* saying that the experiments are inconclusive.

A Pharmaceutical Census.

We do not know anything in modern pharmaceutical literature which comes up to Mr. Tocher's contribution to territorial representation for the Pharmaceutical Council. We do not refer to his solution of the problem, but that for the first time a pharmacist has determined the number of registered chemists in each county in Great Britain, how many of them are connected with the Pharmaceutical Society, and the ratio of chemists to population. It is difficult to express without savouring of fulsomeness one's admiration for work of this character; but we may say that the paper is valuable apart from the object Mr. Tocher had in view, as it gives information of business interest to all sections of the drug-trade—note especially pages 286 and 287.

At the last meeting of the Chorlton Board of Guardians a letter was read from the Duchy of Lancaster stating that the application of the Board that Mr. Wm. Ramsden, chemist and druggist, Fallowfield, the Chairman of the Board, should be placed on the Commission of the Peace for the City of Manchester, would receive full consideration when the time came for appointing new magistrates.

New Companies & Company News.

DORCHESTER UNITED AERATED-WATER COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a mineral-water manufacturer carried on by C. J. Dennis at Trinity Street, Dorchester, and 316 fully-paid ordinary, and ten fully-paid preference shares of 5*l.* each, held by him in Nobbs, Stent & Co. (Limited), and to carry on the business of manufacturers of, agents for, and dealers in mineral, natural, and aerated waters, beverages, syrups, cordials, &c. No initial public issue. The first directors are T. Dunkley, J. Trott, V. A. Keogh, T. H. Richards, W. W. Scriven, H. K. Wake, and G. J. Dennis.

JAFFE & COMPANY BRITISH AMERICAN DENTISTRY (LIMITED).—Registered in Dublin. Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business as dentists and dental-surgeons. The first subscribers are: B. Jaffé, 35 Catherine Street, Limerick; draper; Miss M. Jaffé, 19 Upper Mallow Street, Limerick; Mrs. L. Jaffé, 19 Upper Mallow Street, Limerick; Miss E. Jaffé, 35 Catherine Street, Limerick; Mrs. A. Morris, 6 The Avenue, Durham; P. B. Phillips, 35 Hawthorne Terrace, Durham, jeweller; and Mrs. L. Meyerowitz, 1 Western Hill, Durham. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, 19 Upper Mallow Street, Limerick.

SALT ROYAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of Salt Royal Company and the Hygienic Salt Company, of Manchester, to adopt an agreement with Mary Burrows and R. N. Cunningham, and to carry on the business of salt manufacturers and merchants, drysalts, chemists, druggists, grocers, soap-makers, oil and colour merchants, Italian warehousemen, &c. Minimum cash subscription, 20 per cent. of the shares offered to the public. The number of directors is not to be less than three, nor more than six; the first are R. N. Cunningham, E. E. Lansdale, and F. E. Pearce. Qualification, 100*l.*; remuneration, as fixed by the company. Registered office, Fairfield Street, Manchester.

EDWARDS' DENTAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 300*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of a teeth-extractor, artificial-teeth maker, and teeth specialist now carried on by Mrs. H. M. Edwards at Rhyl, Corwen, Denbigh, Rutbin, and Holywell. The first subscribers are: Mrs. H. M. Edwards, 65 High Street, Rhyl; D. Williams, 76 High Street, Portmadoc, dental mechanic; Miss A. M. Edwards, 65 High Street, Rhyl; E. L. Edwards, 76 High Street, Portmadoc, dental mechanic; J. T. Pritchard, 4 Wood Road, Rhyl, journeyman confectioner; R. Williams, Britannia Foundry, Portmadoc, ironfounder; and Mrs. B. Edwards, 65 High Street, Rhyl. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

EDWARDS AND WILLIAMS' DENTAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 300*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of teeth-extractors, artificial-teeth makers, and teeth specialists carried on by D. Williams and Mrs. H. M. Edwards at Portmadoc, Festiniog, Llanrwst, Pwllheli, Criccieth, and Bala. The first subscribers are: Mrs. H. M. Edwards, 65 High Street, Rhyl; D. Williams, 76 High Street, Portmadoc, dental mechanic; D. Morris, High Street, Portmadoc, chemist; E. L. Edwards, Llysmeirion, Portmadoc, dental mechanic; W. Williams, 1 Fair View, Blaenau Festiniog, joiner; R. Williams, Britannia Foundry, Portmadoc, ironfounder; and J. Williams, 67 Newcombe Street, Liverpool, dental mechanic. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

WILLIAM DOYLE & CO. (ATHLONE) (LIMITED).—Registered in Dublin. Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a druggist, ironmonger, and general merchant, carried on by W. Fry as "Hall Sisters," at Athlone. The first subscribers are: W. Doyle, Fry Place, Athlone, merchant; H. Clark, 19 Auburn Terrace, Athlone, clerk; W. Blackburn, 9 Auburn Terrace, Athlone, clerk; J. Fry, 21 Church Street, Athlone, ironmonger's assistant; J. Keating, 78 Rathgar Road, Dublin, solicitor's apprentice; J. Doyle, 8 Grove Park, Rathmines, Dublin, clerk; and P. A. Garland, 76 North Strand Road, Dublin, clerk. The first directors are W. Doyle, P. Campsie, and J. H. Doyle. Qualification, 103 shares; remuneration, as fixed by the company.

J. L. B. MILLER (LIMITED).—Capital £00*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with J. L. B. Miller for the acquisition of the business carried on by him at 255 New Cross Road, S.E., and to carry on the business of manufacturers of artificial teeth, extractors and fillers of natural teeth, dealers in and manufacturers of anatomical and surgical apparatus and appliances, chemists, druggists, manicurists, chiropodists, opticians, &c. The first subscribers are: F. Ohl, 5 The Pavement, New Cross, S.E., dentist; J. L. B. Miller, 255 New Cross Road, S.E., artificial-teeth manufacturer; H. E. Gilbert, 48 St. Donatt's Road, S.E., printer; C. Redman, 131 Malpas Road, Brockley, S.E., accountant; Mrs. C. Krueger, 9 West Street, Regent Street; E. Cooper, 2 The Facade, New Cross Road, S.E., confectioner; and Mrs. A. Redman, 134 Malpas Road, S.E. No initial public issue. J. L. B. Miller is permanent managing director. Qualification, 25*l.*

LINEAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To enter into an agreement with A. J. Dadson to acquire the secret preparations mentioned therein, and to carry on in England or elsewhere the business of manufacturers and vendors of and agents for patent and other medicines, drugs, specifics, or preparations of every kind. The first subscribers are: A. J. Dadson, 16 Bevis Marks, E.C., managing director; Mrs. B. Dadson, 16 Bevis Marks, E.C.; Mrs. E. M. Sandell, Stour House, Chorlton Mackrell, Somerton, Somerset; A. E. Sandell, Stour House, Chorlton Mackrell, Somerton, Somerset, civil engineer; H. O. Crowther, 10-12 New Bridge Street, E.C., advertising contractor; D. Easum, 18 Broad Street Avenue, E.C., chartered accountant; and J. Fitzhenry, 73 Warwick Road, Forest Gate, E., bookkeeper. No initial public issue. The first directors are A. J. Dadson (permanent managing director) and Mrs. B. Dadson. Qualification of subsequent directors 50*l.*. Remuneration of managing director 500*l.* per annum; of other directors as fixed by the company. Registered office, 16 Bevis Marks, E.C.

BORAX CONSOLIDATED (LIMITED).—The directors have declared an interim dividend of 5*s.* per share for the quarter ended March 31 on the ordinary shares.

W. J. BUSH & CO. (LIMITED).—A meeting of the debenture stockholders was held on July 30 at the Great Eastern Hotel, Bishopsgate Street, E.C., to consider a proposal to the effect that the trustees should be authorised to release a portion of the premises mortgaged to them by the trust deed. Mr. Robert Wigram, who presided, before proceeding with the business, referred to the painful circumstances in which they had met owing to the tragic death of their late chairman (Baron de Bush), and said that he felt sure they would all join with him in expressing condolence with the bereaved widow and family. Continuing, the chairman remarked that the Artillery Lane premises constituted their most tangible and liquid property, but as it was no longer required by the company it was desired to dispose of it. Before that could be done, the consent of the debenture stockholders was necessary. It was proposed that the cash obtained by the sale of the building should be applied as follows:—6,000*l.* in the purchase of freehold property adjoining the company's Hackney works, and the balance of about 16,000*l.* in the redemption of debenture stock at or below par. It was useless for the company to be tied up to premises, valued in the prospectus at 22,050*l.*, of which they had no further need. If there should be any loss on realisation the deficit would be dealt with out of profits as they were available. When the proposed scheme had been carried out the debenture stockholders would be in a stronger position than at present, as their nominal surplus of 90 per cent. on their security would be increased to about 140 per cent. He concluded by moving a resolution in accordance with the object of the meeting, and after being seconded by Mr. F. Bush, it was carried with practical unanimity.

A. J. WHITE (LIMITED).—The sixth annual general meeting of this company was held in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C., on July 31, Mr. Henry Wellington Wack (Vice-Chairman and managing director) presiding. The atmosphere was rather electrical, owing to recent friction between the auditors (Messrs. William Orton, Attree, Son & Co.) and the directors, and the proceedings were at times rather noisy. The Chairman, in a long and clever speech, spoke of the maintained prosperity of the company. If it were prudent, he said, to publicly narrate the difficulties which are besetting all proprietary-medicine businesses in one foreign country where the company have done a large business, the directors would give the multifarious details which constitute the conditions operating against the prosperity abroad of their own and other concerns of the same kind. Serious as these conditions are, the directors are joining with other large proprietaries to find relief, the agency thereto being, amongst other things, the promotion of a new law to govern the pharmaceutical trade and to provide more effective remedies against the counterfeiting of leading trade-marks. In this connection he referred to newspaper accounts of the seizure and confiscation of the plant and products of a large foreign concern which prospered by imitating the leading trade-marked products of Europe, their products being amongst those that were imitated. Coming to the auditors' report, he said the auditors had taken the extraordinary and, in the directors' judgment,

absolutely unjustifiable course of publishing over the heads of the directors, and in defiance of their known views, details of the company's trading, which have never before been made known in this company nor in any other company of the kind. He questioned whether half-a-dozen of the shareholders present ever in their lives had seen a published statement of the sales and advertising expenditure of a company. The justification claimed for this course was that it is in the interests of the shareholders—a transparently foolish contention. Was it to the interests of the shareholders to have their trade-secrets in the hands of their rivals and competitors? But, even if there were any substance in the contention, under the express terms of the company's constitution this judgment is vested, not in the auditors, but in the directors. He then read the secrecy-clause from the articles of association, as follows:

No member shall be entitled to require discovery of, or any information respecting any details of, the company's trading, or any matter which is or may be in the nature of a trade-secret, mystery of trade, or secret process which may relate to the conduct of the business of the company, and which, in the opinion of the directors, it will be inexpedient in the interests of the members of the company to communicate to the public.

The publication of the auditors' figures would depreciate, or possibly was intended to depreciate, the value of the property, and in the opinion of the Board was calculated to depreciate the Company's actual business. The auditors further allege that they were bound to take the course they took for their own protection. On this point the opinion of Mr. Haldane, K.C., Mr. Gore-Brown, K.C., and Mr. Kirby, was taken. These three eminent company-lawyers were of opinion on the facts before them that the report of the auditors was calculated to injure the company and unlikely to serve any useful purpose, but they could not say that in making such a report the auditors were exceeding the powers given them by the Companies Act 1900. Further, they said that, assuming all other incidental expenses to have been paid, profits which are arrived at by diminished advertising are, nevertheless, profits which, as a matter of law, and apart from the financial policy involved, could properly be distributed as dividends. Again, as a matter of law, and apart from the financial policy involved, the directors were not bound to set apart any portion of the profits in respect of the depreciation of goodwill consequent merely upon decreased sales of the company's goods or decreased profits resulting from those sales. They advised that it was clearly within the Board's province to say how much or how little advertising should be done at a given time or in a given place or altogether, subject to any directions which might be given by the company in general meeting, and not one in connection with which the auditor had any responsibility. He (the Chairman) held that neither in the interests of the shareholders nor for their own protection was it necessary for the auditors to take the extraordinary course they did. After a lively interlude, in which two members of the firm of auditors in vain essayed to speak, a motion that the auditors' report be not received was carried by a large majority. The directors report (see *C. & D.*, August 1, page 207) was warmly discussed, but was finally adopted.

The election of auditors created another diversion. The appointment of Messrs. Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths & Co. was proposed in place of Messrs. Orton, Attree, Son & Co., and the first-named firm were ultimately appointed by a majority.

Outings.

The members of the Peterborough and District Chemists' Association are on Thursday, August 13, to visit Stamford, travelling from Peterborough (G.N.R.) at 1.44, arriving at Stamford 2.16. It is proposed that the party, on its arrival at Stamford, should visit Burghley House; and, by permission of the Mayor, the Stamford Corporation regalia will be shown to the visitors. High tea will be served at the Stamford Hotel at five o'clock prompt. Tickets 2s. 9d. each. Intending visitors are requested to send in their names to the Hon. Secretary (Mr. J. E. Saunders, Narrow Street, Peterborough), or to Mr. J. S. Prior, 19 High Street, Stamford.

On August 1 the employees of the Eclipse Glass-works (Limited), of Clapton, N., had their annual outing to Shelley, near Ongar, Essex. The party drove in four-in-hand coaches, leaving the Prince of Wales Hotel, which adjoins the works, at 9.30 A.M., and arriving at Shelley about 1 P.M. The journey—about twenty miles—was made *via* Woodford and Chigwell; the historical King's Head at Chigwell was visited *en route*. Dinner was served at the Red Cow Hotel, Shelley, Mr. Thomas Adams (Chairman of the Company) presiding. Others present included Messrs. E. A. Hearn (director), W. Hockin (manager), G. H. Jeffrey, H. Tulkington, Fred Tunbridge (Tunbridge & Wright, Reading), Tom Spurr (E. Moore & Sons), Russell Spurr (Secretary Barnum & Bailey, Limited), Professor John Cope Butterfield, F.I.C., M.I.M.E., and Professor Carl Leistner (Berlin). Regrets for absence were sent by Messrs. Newball & Mason, Nottingham, and Charles W. White (Bombay), as well as others. The loyal and other toasts were proposed and cheerfully accepted, after which the day was passed in sports of various kinds. The homeward journey was through Epping and Woodford, Lea Bridge being reached by 11 P.M. At the last-named place fireworks and illuminations concluded an enjoyable day. The junior employees formed a separate party, and spent the day at Southend-on-Sea.

CARDIFF PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.—The third summer picnic of the members of this Society took place on Wednesday. Over thirty members and friends left the Riverside station (Cardiff) for Llantwit Major, one of the most interesting archaeological spots in the Kingdom. In the neighbourhood of the town are remains testifying to a pre-Roman British occupation. The Roman station of Bovium was formed near by, and upon the road thence seaward, and just above the present town, an imposing Roman villa was erected, which has been excavated by the Cardiff Naturalists' Society, and yielded evidences of use by Romans and Romano-Britons successively. This building is believed to have been the site of the early college founded by the Roman Emperor Theodosius. At this college the great theologian Pelagius is said to have been educated, and St. Patrick, now the patron saint of Ireland, was taken prisoner and carried thence to the sister isle by a plundering band of Gaels, who destroyed the fane. So great did the college become that at one time over two thousand students gathered. The church dedicated to St. Illtyd was built in the time of Henry VI. Mr. R. Drane, who accompanied the party, described the church; and, after a thorough inspection of the principal archaeological features, the party adjourned to the Cross Keys for tea, after which Mr. J. A. Jones, the President, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Drane for his interesting address, which was seconded by Mr. Hopkins, of Barry, and carried. A stroll to the sea coast and sundry amusements followed.

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

THE END IN SIGHT.

The Session is now nearing its end, and members bethink themselves of little but the holidays. Barring accidents the prorogation will take place next week; but many members have anticipated the end, and shaken the dust of St. Stephen's from their feet. Those that remain are more interested in their Baedekers and Bradshaws than in Bills and Blue-book. There has been little or nothing to record during the week that would particularly interest your readers. Even Mr. Galloway Weir has ceased from troubling, and no longer harrows the much-tryed Lord Advocate with conundrums about calf-lymph and such-like measures. The Poisons Bill has been still-born, the Pharmacy Bill is dead, and in a very few days the Session will be dead also.

PHARMACY ACT CASE IN GLASGOW.—At the Glasgow Sheriff Court on Thursday, August 6, Richard Jones Owen was, by Sheriff Mackenzie, fined 5*l.*, or twenty-one days' imprisonment, for contravention of the Pharmacy Act. It was proved that respondent, who represented himself to Mr. Rutherford Hill as a duly qualified medical practitioner, had no qualification to sell poison, and had sold twopennyworth of laudanum in his shop at 145 Duke Street, Glasgow.

Marriages.

ANDREWS—HORLIFORD.—At St. John the Baptist Church, Devonport, on August 1, by the Rev. Gordon Ponsonby, Rector of Stoke Damerel, Thomas N. Andrews, chemist and druggist, to Alice Adan, eldest daughter of Mr. T. G. Horlford, of St. Aubyn Street, Devonport.

SHELLEY—ELLIS.—On August 5, at St. Mary's, Clapham Park Road, George Alic Henry Shelley, chemist and druggist, 16 Old Town, Clapham, to Ada Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. James Ellis, 47 Rosenau Road, S.W.

WATERHOUSE—FAULKNER.—On August 5, at South Stoneham Church, Southampton, by the Rev. J. D. Paton, M.A., Mr. Frederick H. Waterhouse, chemist and druggist, Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, to Miss Kate A. Faulkner, of Southampton.

Deaths.

LAWTON.—On July 22, at Halesowen, Birmingham, Mr. Adam Lawton, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-seven.

ROWE.—At Pednolver, St. Ives, Cornwall, on July 28, Mr. Sampson Taylor Rowe, chemist and druggist, of Trecarrel, Redruth, aged seventy-five. Mr. Rowe was a well-known prescribing chemist, and our readers will remember him in his encounter with coroners regarding the granting of death-certificates. He used to give certificates of death, signing himself "Ph. D. and C., registered surgeon-dentist and chemist," until severely censured by the Coroner at Redruth (see *C. & D.*, June 12, 1897, page 908).

SADLER.—At Evering Road, Upper Clapton, N.E. on July 27, Mr. William Sadler, pharmaceutical chemist, aged eighty-one. Mr. Sadler was for many years in business in Norton Folgate, E.C.

A Dream of the Medicine-stamp.

"MR. DOTTY," said the Editor the other morning, "you will better interview Mr. Bolus, the chemist, on this new scheme for stamping medicines. I see it has been mentioned in Parliament. Look up the subject in the 'Encyclopædia' before you go. You will get some hints under the headings 'Stamp Trading,' 'Beecham's Pills,' 'Aqua Para,' 'Income-tax,' and all the cross references, so as to have a clear idea of the subject before you start." Fifteen minutes later I felt quite equal to running an apothecary's hall, so full was I of the subject.

"Good-morning, Mr. Bolus," I said, as I entered the pharmacy; "fine weather for the holidays. I have called to interview you on behalf of the *Midnight Cable* on the subject of 'medicinal stamps,' which, I understand, is a new remedy for dull trade." "You now place a 1½d. stamp inside each penny box of liver-pills. This stamp may be exchanged for an old-age pension, or a weekend at a hydro." "Strange! no one ever thought of this before. But what I don't understand is, how you are able to sell these boxes at a penny? I suppose it is owing to the enormous turnover. But would it not be necessary to caution your customers not to swallow the stamp? You might mark it 'For external use.' Besides, pills usually reach their destination without being stamped. How about 'Pick-me-ups,' Mr. Bolus? Where do you place the stamp in that case? Make me up a good strong one. I am beginning to feel mesmerised by these large coloured bottles in the window. Do they always go round like that?"

"Mr. Dotty, you have surely slept in. It is half-past eleven, and your breakfast is cold," said the landlady.—*The Wizard of the North* [edited by Mr. J. Russell, chemist and druggist].

LAST year the Japanese ports of Kobe and Osaka imported drugs and chemicals to the value of 413,023*l.*, an increase of 123,721*l.* as compared with the previous year. The imports included glycerin to the value of 13,542*l.*, or 520,713 lbs. This was from the United Kingdom and Germany, the figures showing a decrease of 7,747*l.* as compared with 1901. Of phosphorus, 583,579 lbs. was imported or 48,892*l.*, also from the United Kingdom and Germany, and of chlorate of potash (chiefly French) 7,020,297 lbs. (73,196*l.*, an increase of 21,653*l.*) was imported. These two latter articles are imported duty-free, so as to encourage the match-industry. Practically all the other chemicals imported were from the United Kingdom; they include over ten million pounds of caustic soda, and over eleven million pounds of soda-ash



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Citral-value of Lemon Oil.

SIR,—A vigorous protest against the practice of selling lemon oil guaranteed to contain 7 per cent. of citral appears to be necessary, in spite of the now well-established evidence that so high a citral-value is not met with, having already been called attention to by numerous chemists. I do not propose to discuss the chemical evidence by which the fact is now clearly established, but the alleged 7 per cent. of citral is practically reduced to an absurdity in the following manner. It is agreed that terpeneless oil of lemon, after being entirely freed from terpenes, does not contain more than 50 per cent. of citral. The theoretical yield, therefore, of terpeneless oil should be at least 14 per cent. of the oil used. Every maker knows that this figure is hopelessly absurd, and that he does not obtain half this amount. No process by which this 7 per cent. of citral is ascertained appears to have been published, and it is necessary to challenge the accuracy of any process which yields so impossible results. I trust that chemists who have made a special study of lemon oil will add their protest to mine, as, if the custom is persisted in, there is every possibility of serious trouble resulting. A contract for lemon oil guaranteed to contain 7 per cent. of citral is not relieved by also being sold up to sample, and in my opinion any buyer could refuse delivery of any ordinary pure lemon oil on such a contract.

Yours faithfully,

E. J. PARRY, B.Sc., F.I.C.

Borough High Street, S.E., August 5.

Bulgarian Otto of Rose.

SIR,—In your issue of July 25 we notice your Kezanlik correspondent says with regard to Bulgarian otto of rose that the new otto "has physical properties as follows: Congealing-point from 18.5° to 21° C., sp. gr. at 30° C. from 0.850 to 0.854. . . . These figures cover all pure otto of this year's yield, and consumers may well be sure that any otto coming from Bulgaria, and showing different figures, is certainly tampered with." We think this latter assertion of your correspondent is certainly erroneous; we have an otto from Bulgaria of undoubted purity, of this season's make, which has a sp. gr. of 0.857, distilled by the Association we represent in Great Britain, and a statement such as your correspondent makes is calculated to injure importers of pure otto of rose, which, from his closing remarks, we feel sure he has no intention of doing. We think if your correspondent is going to give limits outside of which "any otto is certainly tampered with," he would possibly be justified in making those limits 0.848 to 0.858.

Yours faithfully,

27 Mincing Lane, E.C., July 24. P. SAMUELSON & CO.

Mr. Boot Explains.

SIR,—With reference to a report which appeared in your issue of July 25 of an action by the Pharmaceutical Society, in which Howard James was fined 5*l.* as an unregistered man selling poisons, and which concludes with an expression of opinion by Mr. Pritchett, the solicitor for the Pharmaceutical Society, that "the Society sympathised with the defendant and thought the firm ought to pay the penalty for him," we beg to say that while we sympathise with Mr. James personally, his action in the matter was of a nature calculated to alienate our sympathy from him entirely from a business point of view. The shop at which he was placed is immediately adjacent to a fully equipped branch of ours in charge of a fully qualified chemist. The shop in question is a larger one taken over from another firm of chemists, and is only temporarily occupied by us for the sale of non-poisonous

chemicals and drugs until such time as we get full possession of it, when we intend to transfer our business from the adjoining shop. Mr. James's instructions were not to stock poisons, and any that he sold he sold contrary to our instructions and on his sole responsibility. This he acknowledged by withholding from us, until his second case came up, the information that he had previously paid a fine to the Pharmaceutical Society. This should have been sufficient warning to him of itself, and had we known of it we should have taken such steps as would have insured that there would have been no repetition of the offence. Any poisons sold for us in Walsall should have been sold under the supervision of the qualified manager we employ at the only branch we have open there for the sale of poisons. Trusting you will afford us this explanation in face of the insinuation of the solicitor for the Pharmaceutical Society.

Yours faithfully,

FOR BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (WESTERN) (LIMITED).

JESSE BOOT,

Nottingham, July 28.

Managing Director.

Penny Trade.

SIR,—We have followed the correspondence in your journal *re* stamping medicines with very great interest, having been in business now for many years as general packers of sundries, which embrace 1d. boxes of pills, and are also proprietors of several patent medicines. What has astonished us has been the utter selfishness displayed by some of the writers of these letters, whose desire is evidently (if they can) to deprive grocers from selling all articles which constitute domestic medicines. The fact is they object to grocers selling these things at all, and yet the fiercest competitors they have are chemists. One of your correspondents recommended that a patent-medicine licence should only be granted to a chemist, and the price raised to 2% per annum. This would mean a great decrease to Government, as it would only be the man who could stand 1,000% a year in advertising that could create a demand. We do not think the chemist has much to complain of, seeing that the bulk of these shops all over the country are no longer chemists exclusively, but grocers, oilmen, tobacconists, photographers, and in many instances hardware dealers, and in some cases they have a licence to sell wines and spirits.

Yours truly,

Upper Holloway, N., July 27. C. WICKERSON & SON.

Trade Names.

SIR,—In view of the advertisement of "Purgen" in this week's CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST I think attention ought at once to be called to an article you published on the subject on November 29 last, in which you say:

It is decidedly inconvenient that such a well-known article as phenolphthalein should have attached to it a proprietary name, and it seems advisable that both physicians and pharmacists should recognise from the outset that phenolphthalein is the remedy, and that it should be prescribed and dispensed as such. We regret that Professor Tunnicliffe made no observation on this point.

The above is referring to a paper by Professor Tunnicliffe on "Purgen." No further comment than your own is needed; but it is just as if carbolic acid were re-christened "Antisepten" and brought out as a new synthetic. Of the latter there is no end, but when a well-known chemical is taken, its chemical name reversed so as to make it escape observation—it is called "dihydroxyphthalophenore, an unspeakable name"—a fancy name bestowed on it, and then brought out as a novelty, it is time to protest. It is no compliment to the intelligence of medical men or ourselves that such a thing should be done. The former are so beset by the makers of these synthetic compounds that it would be matter for no wonder if they were not conversant with the above facts, but I think they will be the first to resent such an action as I have called attention to.

Yours faithfully,

H. R. (106/57.)

Labels for "Granules"—Liability to Duty.

SIR,—The word "laxative" implies a medicine held out or recommended for the relief or cure of constipation.

Logically the word "digestive" would also appear to imply a cure or relief for indigestion. This word appears on both labels.

S. J. ELLIOTT.

Legal Queries.

Consult "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1903, before formulating Queries.

109/7. *Apprentice*.—Your queries involve more temper than law, and we suggest that you should apply some common sense to the matter.

107/24. *H. S. I.*—Our DIARY article tells what unregistered persons may not do so far as the Pharmacy Act is concerned. We have neither time nor space to indicate what they may do.

107/37. *C. L. H.*—"Known to the seller" has never been clearly defined, magisterial decisions being contradictory. You will be safe in regarding as known to you a customer of whom you have sufficient knowledge to justify you in transferring to him or her a scheduled poison, that is an article which the Act virtually says you will not allow to get out of your possession except under the rigid conditions laid down by law.

107/61. *E. H. G.*—(1) The "Children's Cough Pectoral" label will be liable on and after December 31, 1903 (2) So far as we have been informed it is only necessary to say on labels, "Prepared according to 'Pharmaceutical Formulas.'"

11/27. *Dentist*.—We believe it is customary to pay a dental mechanic during absence on holiday. This is the rule in practically all occupations where extra work is put in without payment.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

25/74. *Urotropin*.—It is sulphurous acid that is added to remove the blue tinge of commercial sugar.

72/65. *Zyba*.—To estimate the sulphur in pulv. glycyrrh. co., percolate the powder with carbon. bisulph., evaporate the solvent, and weigh the sulphur that is left.

103/26. *D. E. D.*—*Minor Books*.—The list of these in the Educational Number, August 15, will give you ample choice.

102/8. *E. M.*—The formula for the One-solution Developer was given in the *C. & D.*, May 2, page 727. The number containing it can still be had from our publisher.

80/13. *Medicus*.—We are unable to supply you with the composition of Congreve's elixir, Oxbridge's lung-tonic, or Eade's gout-pills.

84/73. *Kino*.—The black patch on white head of hair can be decolourised by hydrogen peroxide. A preliminary washing with soda solution facilitates the action of the bleach.

78/40. *H. H. H.* The gloss-giving addition to printing-ink, if not a varnish, is probably sodium-silicate solution.

98/49. *Verax*.—We have no other recipes for Custard-powders than those given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," page 232.

87/53. *Sign-marker*.—If you send us a sample of the ink, we may be able to match it.

Information Wanted.

109/35. Stevens's ointment: makers of.

115/15. Address of maker of "Germol" disinfectants.

113/61. What is Parr's Isodynamic, or who are the makers?

100/65 Where can Blundell's paste for destroying caterpillars be obtained?

99/4. Formula for "Syrup Neuro-tonique Dr. Fesch," or if proprietary, where can it be obtained?

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: August 6.

ALTHOUGH this is a Bank-holiday week, an auction of first-hand drugs was held to-day. They are fully reported on page 280. Apart from this, business has been quiet privately, orders being mostly for current requirements. A slight reduction has been made in quicksilver, and an alteration in mercurials will probably follow. Quinine has been steady, but with practically no business. Opium has also been quiet, but very firm; latest advices from Smyrna fix the total amount of the Turkish crop at 3,500 cases, which estimate some makers are inclined to accept as being correct. More inquiry has been shown for cascara sagrada, and a stronger tone is evident. The same may be also said of senega, of which there are few offers of new from the other side. Shellac is firm in all positions, but business is only moderate in consequence of the holidays. The following are the principal changes of the week, including those registered at the auctions:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Aloes (Cape) Senega Shellac Soda, nitrate	Cardamoms Cascara sagrada Chillies Wax (Jap. veg.)	Acid, citric Acid, tartaric Copper sulphate Ergot Ipecac. (Cartagena) Oil, castor (E.I.)	Ipecac. (Rio. and Johore) Manna Oil, pepper- mint (Ameri- can and Japanese) Quicksilver Quillaia

ACID, CITRIC, is dull of sale at 1s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb.

ACID, TARTARIC, is quiet and unchanged at from 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for English and 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for foreign.

AGAR-AGAR.—The exports from Kobe and Osaka from 1900-02 were as follows, the figures representing lbs.:

	1900	1901	1902
Kobe ...	1,745,130	1,691,495	1,650,393
Osaka ...	39,412	273,480	366,501

The shipments went mostly to China and Hong-Kong. Germany's share increased from 4,600% to 13,600%.

BALSAM, COPAIBA.—The exports from Bolivar during 1902 amounted to 5,279 kilos., against 16,310 kilos. in 1901.

BALSAM, TOLU, is neglected. The stock in the London warehouses is estimated at some 270 odd packages of large tins and about a dozen packages small tins. For genuine quality 1s. 3d. is asked.

CANTHARIDES.—There are reports to the effect that the Russian catch has proved very light, and some of the dealers in the interior are buying all they possibly can.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The position of this article has become much stronger, owing to inquiries on this market from New York, but so far practically nothing appears to have been secured on U.S.A. account. For last year's bark 55s. per cwt. is now quoted on the spot, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain offers of new bark, there being very little in San Francisco. In second-hands, a small sale is reported at rather under this figure. In a private letter

from the United States the writer says: "Very little has been offered so far, and manufacturers are short of stock. From all accounts there will not be so much bark peeled this season as was at first expected. The people who formerly peeled the bark have gone either to the mines in Alaska or to the harvest-fields, where help is greatly wanted to get in the crops, and the farmers are paying much more money than the bark-peelers ever received before."

CHAMOMILES.—Samples of the new Belgian flowers have now been received in London, but the quality is only medium. The asking-prices open high—viz., from 52s. 6d. to 68s. for new—but as there is every prospect of a large crop, prices may be expected to be lower later. Other agents offer first pickings at from 62s. 6d. to 65s. per cwt. net.

CHILLIES.—Business has been done in good bright at 55s. 3d. per cwt., being firmer.

CINCHONA.—The N.V. Nederlandsche Veem at Amsterdam reports the shipments from Java to Europe as follows:

July.			
Year.	Amst. lbs.	Year.	Amst. lbs.
1903 ...	1,235,000	1897 ...	900,000
1902 ...	1,140,000	1896 ...	1,074,000
1901 ...	1,240,000	1895 ...	548,000
1900 ...	629,000	1894 ...	958,000
1899 ...	940,000	1893 ...	620,000
1898 ...	1,172,000		

January-July.			
Year.	Amst. lbs.	Year.	Amst. lbs.
1903 ...	7,020,000	1897 ...	4,234,000
1902 ...	6,539,000	1896 ...	5,050,000
1901 ...	6,457,000	1895 ...	4,316,700
1900 ...	4,747,000	1894 ...	4,701,000
1899 ...	6,030,800	1893 ...	4,740,000
1898 ...	6,089,000		

At the next Amsterdam sales about 8,000 packages will be offered, but the bulk of it is said to be of low quality.

CLOVES are steady and unchanged, with a small business in Zanzibar at 4 $\frac{3}{16}$ d. for October-December delivery, and at 4d., c.i.f., for arrival, September-November shipment. Fair have been sold at 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., spot.

COCOA BUTTER.—The result of the auction held at Amsterdam on August 4 was as follows:—30 tons Van Houten's sold at 65 to 66 cents (average price 65.56 cents), against 59.75 cents paid at the previous auction. Sixteen de Jong offered, of which 1,100 kilos. sold at 60 cents per half-kilo.

COPPER SULPHATE.—Spot is quoted at from 18l. 10s. to 20l. per ton.

LINSEED.—The price of crushed has recently been reduced to 15l. 5s. per ton net.

MANNA.—The new crop is now being gathered, and everything points to it being a favourable one, both in regard to quantity and quality. Good flake in bulk is offered at from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per lb., f.o.b. Palermo.

MERCURIALS.—It is probable that a reduction will be announced, owing to the decline in quicksilver.

MORPHINE remains firm at from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per oz.

OIL, CASTOR.—Calcutta seconds is quiet at 2d. per lb. spot.

OIL, COD LIVER.—There is no improvement in the demand for Norwegian cod liver oil, writes our Bergen correspondent, finest non-congealing oil being nominally quoted at from 450s. to 480s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 1,492 barrels, against 5,426 barrels at the same time last year. Another refiner quotes from 450s. to 500s. per barrel, f.o.r. Hull, for finest steam-refined non-freezing Lofoten oil.

OIL, LEMON.—Pure oil is quoted at 2s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f.

OIL, LEMONGRASS.—Holders on the spot quote 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. In auction, 9 cases of *Winter's* oil from Galle, guaranteed genuine, were taken out at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cz.

OIL, YLANG YLANG to the value of about 15,000l. was exported from Manila, principally to France, during 1902.

OLIBANUM.—Good yellowish drop has been sold at 44s., middling ditto mixed with some garblings at 30s. to 32s., and garblings at 22s. per cwt.

OPIUM.—The market has been very quiet this week, and up to Wednesday practically no business was reported in Turkey descriptions. In Persian some quantity has been placed at 10s. per lb. for September-October shipment.

SMYRNA, July 24.—The market has been quiet this week, but sellers are firmly maintaining their positions. The few sales that have been effected on speculation and for the United States were at full prices, in some cases buyers having to pay a higher price to secure the quality wanted. The sales amount to 26 cases, including 11 cases old current Karahissar t.q. at 1s. 1d. and 15 cases new current t.q. at 2s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. The arrivals in Smyrna amount to 362 cases, against 1,650 cases at the same time last year.

PEPPER.—Quiet but firm, at 6¼d. to 6½d. for fair Singapore on the spot. *White pepper* is inactive, at 9½d. for Singapore and 9¾d. to 9½d. for Penang.

QUICKSILVER.—The importers have lowered their price by 2s. 6d. per bottle, now quoting 8s. 10s. It is seven months ago since the price was altered.

QUININE.—The market closed last week with small sales of good German sulphate in bulk at 10¼d. spot, and this week prices are unchanged, with further small spot-sales at this price, closing buyers.

The landings during July were *nil*, and the deliveries 93,840 oz., making the stock, on July 31, 3,282,992 oz., against 3,707,680 oz. in 1902.

SENEGA.—Business has been done in the new crop at 2s. 7d. per lb. c.i.f., but to-day cables quote 2s. 9d. and state "market rising hourly." Reports from Canada state that everything so far dug has been sold, and that the harvest has commenced. Consequently there is very little labour available for root-digging. One shipper states that the prospects are for much higher prices than ruled last year. Another London agent offers at 3s. spot, but cannot offer any for forward delivery, while another spot quotation is 3s. 6d.

SHELLAC has maintained a firm tone in all positions, although the demand generally has been quiet in view of the holiday. Small sales of fair TN orange have been made at 142s. to 144s. cash terms. Good and fine orange marks continue in moderate supply at from 150s. to 160s. per cwt. spot, according to quality. For arrival, July-September shipment has changed hands at 136s. 6d., September-November at 136s., and October-December at 135s. 6d., c.i.f., and during the week about 1,000 cases have been sold for August delivery at 144s. to 145s., September 145s. to 146s., October, November and December at 145s. per cwt.

SPICES.—The usual auctions were not held this week owing to the holidays; they will be resumed next week. Business privately is of a retail description.

SUGAR OF MILK for forward shipment is being offered at 52s. 6d. per cwt.

SULPHUR.—A report from Messina dated July 31 states that there was a revival in exports during June, especially for the United States, whereas exports in May had decreased owing to offers from the Louisiana Mines. It would therefore appear that the scare so much talked of is already vanishing. The strike in the sulphur districts has developed considerably, and all available troops at Messina and Palermo were hurried on to Caltanissetta to prevent disturbances. On June 25 the burning of the sulphur ore accumulated during the winter (which until then is prohibited in order to avoid damage to the cereal crops on the field) was begun. Arrivals of new brimstone with shortly pour in, and sales from "dissidents" will probably influence the market.

TONKA BEANS.—The exports from Bolivar during 1902 were 186,996 kilos, against 7,571 kilos in 1901. These figures are furnished by the collector of Customs at Trinidad.

WAX, JAPANESE.—Small sales of vegetable have been made at 67s. 6d. spot for good squares.

London Drug-auctions.

The auctions to-day consisted of first-hand goods, and considering the time of the year there was a fair demand. Cape aloes realised a considerable advance on previous prices, and Curaçao sold cheaply. Sumatra benzoin was neglected. Cardamoms met with a fair demand at irregular, but generally firmer, prices. Gamboge was bought in at a high figure. Jamaica honey was very slow of

sale. Rio ipecacuanha sold well at a further decline of about 3d. on native, while Cartagena was a shade easier; Johore was also cheaper, compared with the last sales. Several parcels of peppermint oil were forced off at low prices. Sarsaparilla showed no material change. Tinnevely senna sold well, and heeswax of all descriptions was quiet, prices being for the most part unchanged. The following table shows the amount of goods offered and sold privately:

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Alhumen	14	3	Menthol	7	5
Aloes—			Musk-seed	1	0
Cape	18	18	Myrrh	2	0
Curaçao (boxes) ..	15	15	Oil—		
Socotrine	10	0	lemongrass	24	0
Zanzibar	13	0	peppermint	140	85
Ambergris	1	0	Orange-peel	72	72
Annatto-seed	1	0	Orris	10	0
Areca	103	0	Rhubarb	15	0
Balsam (Peru)	10	0	Sandarac	21	0
Benzoin—			Sarsaparilla—		
Sumatra	131	9	Jamaica	45	17
Palembang	50	0	Lima-Jamaica ..	24	5
Penang	8	0	Native Jam.	3	3
Camphor (ref. Jap.)	14	0	Senna—		
Cardamoms	424	352	Alexandrian (pds.)	15	0
Coca-leaves	12	12	Tinnevely	239	239
Cuttle-fish bone ..	35	4	Squills	12	0
Dye (bag)	1	0	Tamarinds	19	0
Ergot	8	4	Tonka-beans	22	0
Gamboge	7	0	Turmeric	217	0
Gum acacia	18	0	Valerian	20	20
Honey—			Wax (bees')—		
Californian	25	0	Australian	23	0
Jamaica	74	30	East Indian	29	0
Ipecacuanha—			Jamaica	18	3
Cartagena	34	2	Madagascar ..	37	0
Johore	30	15	Morocco	45	0
Rio (natural)	10	10	Rangoon	24	0
" ("cult.")	10	10	Spanish	14	0
Kola	1	1	Zanzibar	185	34
Lime-juice (pns.) ..	15	0			

ALBUMEN.—Chinese egg from Shanghai sold at 1s. 8d. per lb.

ALOES.—Of Cape aloes 18 cases were catalogued, of which 9 had been sold privately. The remaining 9 sold with keen competition at 60s. for good bright hard, 61s. for ditto, slightly softish, and 60s. for slightly burnt. These prices show an advance of at least 15s., as on the last occasion 48s. to 49s. was paid for good firsts, while in the present instance drossy sold at 60s. Fifteen boxes of Curaçao offered and sold at from 15s. 6d. to 16s. for mixed capey to dark livery, and at 13s. for dull liver. Thirteen cases of partly very skinny and soft black Zanzibar aloes were taken out without mention of price, and for 10 kegs good but softish Socotrine in kegs, 72s. 6d. was wanted.

CAMPHOR.—Japanese refined, in ½-oz. tablets, was limited at 2s. 2½d. per lb. Japanese crude is firm, privately at 180s. per cwt., spot.

CARDAMOMS.—The slight improvement noted at the last auctions was more than maintained to-day, prices generally tending firmer, especially in the commoner grades, which in some instances were 1d. dearer. Finest grades were bought in. The following prices were paid: Ceylon-Mysore, good bold pale, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; bold pale long, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; bold medium pale, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; small and medium pale, 11½d. to 1s.; small brown lean, 8½d. to 10d.; very small peas, 9d.; brown, split and pickings, 9d. to 10d. Seed was in demand at from 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb. Extra bold pale cardamoms were limited at 2s. 2d., the highest bid obtainable being 1s. 8d.

COCA-LEAVES.—Good green Ceylon sold at 1s. 2d. per lb., and fair medium ditto at 1s. 1d.

CUTTLE-FISH BONE.—Dull broken bone from Bombay was limited at the high price of 5d. per lb., and very dull broken sold at ½d.

BENZOIN.—Quite neglected in auction to-day, only 4 cases good almondy Sumatra seconds selling at 6s. 5s. per cwt., and 5 cases without reserve at 9s. to 97s. 6d. for middling seconds of old fracture. Fair glassy Palembang seconds were offered at 36s., and low Palembang block was taken out at 25s.

ERGOT.—Fair sound Spanish sold without reserve at 1s.

per lb., being rather easier. Another 4 barrels good sound Spanish were held at 1s. 1d., 1s. being refused.

GAMBOGE.—A new arrival of 7 cases was shown. Four cases consisted of damp, bold, but very blocky, rough Siam pipe, for which a bid of 14l. was refused. It was taken out at 18l., but 16l. 10s. was nearer the value. For bold damp ricey Saigon 11l. 10s. was refused, the buying-in price being 14l.

HONEY.—There was practically no demand for the Jamaican offered, and prices were in favour of buyers. Some pale banana-coloured setting in cases sold at 23s., and for rather dark amber liquid in cases and casks from 16s. to 18s. was paid.

IPECACUANHA.—A new arrival of 31 bags Cartagena was offered and mostly bought in, at 4s. to 4s. 1d., 2 bales selling at 4s. for fair grey and 4s. for a red bale. These prices were about 1d. easier. Native and cultivated Rio was in demand, practically all the offerings selling at a decline of 2l. to 3l. per lb. in the case of Native, the prices paid for cultivated being steady. Fair lean wiry Rio sold at 4s. 9l. and good plump at from 4s. 11d. to 5s. Fair cultivated sold at from 4s. 9l. to 4s. 10d. per lb. A string of 30 bales East Indian offered, of which about half sold at 4s. 9l. for fair to good bold native-picked root, one bale of fine plump selling at 4s. 10d. These prices are about 9d. lower compared with the last auction-sales of Johore ipecacuanha.

KOLA.—Still very scarce. One half barrel, all that offered, sold at 6l. for good bright West Indian halves.

LIME-JUICE.—Good pale unworked West Indian was obtainable at 1s. 4d. per gal.

MENTHOL.—Kobayashi brand was limited at 22s. in one instance, at which one case had been sold privately. A case of the same brand, however, put up "without reserve," sold with competition at 22s. 3d. From another catalogue 3 cases of Kobayashi were knocked down at 22s., but it was doubtful if they were sold.

OIL, PEPPERMINT, was a feature of the auctions, owing to the large quantity offered "without reserve." The first lot to be offered was 20 cases of American HGH, which sold at 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d., "without reserve," being 3d. to 6d. cheaper as compared with the previous auction. Fifty-five other cases were taken out at 12s. Thirty cases of Kobayashi brand Japanese dementholised oil were also offered by the same broker without reserve, and sold at from 6s. to 6s. 3d. per lb., marking a decline of 1s. 6l. on the private prices; and from another catalogue 35 cases of the same brand, also offered without reserve, sold at from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.

ORANGE-PEEL.—A parcel of 73 barrels Seville (English hand-cut), in thick ringlets, which has been offered on several occasions, brought without reserve 1d. to 2d. per lb.

RHUBARB.—The exceptionally small supply of 15 cases was brought forward, consisting of medium to bold flat High-dried with three-quarter fair pinky fracture, one-quarter dark. They were bought in at 10d. per lb., or about 2d. above the limit.

SARSAPARILLA.—Prices were steady, unchanged, 4 bales of fair grey Jamaica selling at 1s. 1d. subject, while in another instance 1s. 2d. was wanted; a few bales of second quality sold at 1s. 1d. and at 11½d. for sea-damaged. Of 24 bales Lima-Jamaica offered 5 sold at 9d. to 10d. for country-damaged, and for fair sound 1s. was wanted. Three bales native Red sold at 9d. to 10d. for dull to fair red slightly damaged.

SENNA.—The quality of the new crop of Tinnevely showed a slight improvement on the last auction, but still left much to be desired. A larger proportion than usual was sea-damaged; but everything offered was sold, prices being fully ½d. per lb. higher, compared with the prices paid for the first consignments of new crop at the corresponding period of last year. The following were the values paid: Ordinary stalky to small yellowish specky leaves, 1d. to 1½d.; fair small, partly specky, to medium greenish, 2l. to 2½d.; fair greenish, 3d. to 3½d.; and good medium to bold greenish, 4d. Pods sold at from ½d. to 1½d. per lb., according to quality and damage. For pale Alexandrian pods 6½d. was wanted, and a bid of 6½d. is to be noted.

VALERIAN.—Japanese sold at 9s. per cwt.

WAX, BEES'.—Jamaica, although in small supply, was neglected, prices being unchanged. Good even yellow Jamaica was taken out at 8l., and bright red sold at 7l. 15s.; fair brown was obtainable at 7l. 10s. Zanzibar was in fair demand at steady prices, 6l. 17s. 6d. being paid for fair even brown block. Similar quality from another catalogue was bought in at 7l. and a bid of 6l. 15s. is to be submitted for another lot of 22 bales. The Madagascar and Rangoon wax offered had not arrived in time.

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from July 29 to August 5: Acid, acetic, 12½ pkgs.; acid, oxalic (@ Hamburg), 17; ac'd, tartaric (@ Barcelona) 60, (@ Rotterdam) 12; albumen (@ Shanghai) 46, (@ Marseilles) 31; aloes (@ Mossel Bay), 9; arsenic (@ Antwerp), 58; arrowroot (@ St. Vincent), 189; bleaching powder (@ Hamburg), 177; bromine (@ Hamburg), 167 cs.; camphor (@ Hamburg), 122 tubs; cinnamon-leaf oil (@ Galle), 12 cs.; citrate of lime (@ Palermo) 20, (@ Messina) 21; citronella oil (@ Galle), 30 drms.; cod-liver oil (@ Newfoundland), 46; cream of tartar (@ Barcelona) 5, (@ Marseilles) 26; cuttle-fish bone (@ Marseilles), 30; dragon's-blood (@ Singapore), 12; drugs (@ New York), 236 pkgs.; essential oils (@ Palermo) 34, (@ Messina) 139; ginger (@ Bombay), 85; gum arabic (@ Bombay), 30; gum sandarac (@ Mogador), 13; gum, unenumerated (@ Bombay), 100; honey (@ Chili), 571 pkgs.; iodine (@ Chili), 180; lime-juice (@ Dominica), 92; nux vomica (@ Madras), 666; juniper-berries (@ Leghorn), 183; lemongrass oil (@ Havre), 15; liquorice-juice (@ Catania), 17 cs.; liquorice-root (@ Catania), 25; oil, castor (@ Antwerp) 101, (@ Calcutta) 400 cs.; oil, chaulmoogra (@ Calcutta), 11 cs.; oil, citronella (@ Galle), 10; oil, mustard (@ Calcutta), 50 cs., 150 cs. *in tr.*; oil, olive (@ Malaga) 167, (@ Lisbon) 26, (@ Leghorn) 23, (@ Bordeaux) 150 cs.; oils, essential (@ Hamburg), 53; opium (@ Constantinople) 55, (@ Smyrna) 126; orris (Ital), 175; pot. caustic (@ Hamburg) 21, (@ Tréport) 40; pot. chlorate (@ Gothenburg) 175, (@ Tréport) 54, (@ Antwerp) 30; pot. cyanide (@ Paris), 60; pot. oxalate (@ Rotterdam), 10; pot. permang. (@ Hamburg), 5; pot. prussiate (@ Hamburg), 2; quicksilver (@ Malaga), 21; quillaia (@ Hamburg) 285, (@ Chili) 72; rose-leaves (@ Mogador), 14; saccharin (@ Antwerp), 2; sal ammoniac (@ Amsterdam), 30; saltpetre (@ Calcutta), 2,584; sandalwood (@ Calcutt), 654; sarsaparilla (@ New York), 60; scammony-root (@ Ismid), 115; senna (@ Suez), 60; shellac 980, button lac 680; soda caustic (@ Antwerp), 50 dms.; soda chlorate, 70; soda crystals (@ Rotterdam) 100, (@ Ghent) 550, (@ Cologne) 615 pkgs.; soda phosphate (@ Hamburg), 7; spermaceti (@ Valparaiso), 26 bxs.; sponges (@ Smyrna), 366 cs.; sucramine (@ Antwerp), 5; sulphur (@ Catania), 876; tartar (@ Bordeaux) 75, (@ Rotterdam) 77, (@ Palermo) 35, (@ Naples) 23, (@ Messina) 33; tartar emetic (@ Hamburg), 15; tonka beans (@ Maranham), 8 pkgs.; tragacanth (@ Constantinople), 10; turmeric (@ Cochin), 96; wax, bees' (@ Jamaica) 3, (@ Barcelona) 14, (@ Chili) 107, (@ Dieppe) 10, (@ Melbourne) 5, (@ Hamburg) 28, (@ Calcutta) 31, (@ Naples) 7, (@ Havre) 19, (@ Rangoon) 24; wax, Carnauba (@ Maranham) 87, (@ Parahyba) 80; wax, ceresin (@ Stettin) 20, (@ Hamburg) 15, (@ Rotterdam) 10; wax, unenumerated (@ Hamburg), 52 cs. 72 bls. 53 pkgs.

Heavy Chemicals.

Demand on export account perhaps shows somewhat of an increase, but otherwise there is no change of any importance as regards the general condition of the heavy-chemical market. Values of both main and miscellaneous products remain unchanged from recent figures, and there does not seem to be much probability of material fluctuation in the near future.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—Caustic soda and bleaching-powder remain on the quiet side, whilst soda crystals and ammonia alkali are in steady and active demand. Saltcake keeps the firmer tone ruling for some time past.

LEAD COMPOUNDS, although in fairly steady request, have a somewhat easier tendency. At present, however, they stand without quotable change. White acetate of lead, 26l. per ton, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow. Brown acetate of lead, 16l. 10s. per ton, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow. Nitrate of lead, 22l. 10s. to 23l. per ton, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow.

SULPHOCYANIDES continue neglected at recent rates. Potassium, 7½d. to 7½d. per lb. Ammonium, 95-per-cent, 6½d. to 6½d. per lb. Barium, 95-per-cent., 3½d. to 3½d. per lb.

BARIUM PRODUCTS.—Consumptive demand keeps up fairly well, whilst prices are without material change. Blanc fixe, pure precipitated sulphate of barium in paste form, 5l. 15s. to 6l. 5s. per ton, in usual casks. Mineral sulphate of barytes, ground, continues in active request, at prices varying from 40s. to 100s. per ton, according to quality, quantity, and package. Chloride of

barium, ordinary refined crystals, somewhat quieter, at 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton, in large casks, ex stock, or 5*s.* per ton less in bags. Sulphide of barium, crude calcined, 70 to 75 per cent., 4*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* per ton, in 6 to 7 cwt. casks. Hydrate of baryta quiet, at 13*l.* 10*s.* to 14*l.* per ton, in 6 to 7 cwt. casks. Nitrate of baryta maintains a very firm tone at unaltered rates. Crystals, 17*l.* to 18*l.* per ton, in casks, and powdered 17*l.* 5*s.* to 18*l.* 5*s.* per ton.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, August 5.

Owing to the holiday-season business is still very quiet, and there is but little doing.

CASTOR OIL has been rather easier, owing to heavy arrivals, and as low as 2½*d.* per lb. has been accepted from the quay, but ends being firmer at 2¾*d.* to 2½*d.* First-pressure French, 2½*d.* per lb. may be considered lowest.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Some large sales have been made, and with reports from San Francisco of very short stocks, 40*s.* per cwt. is being asked for new.

QUILLARIA-BARK.—With further arrivals the article is decidedly lower, and it can be bought at 22*l.* 10*s.* per ton, ex quay.

COD-LIVER OIL.—There have been some considerable arrivals of the new Newfoundland, but it does not come upon the market, having generally been sold to arrive. The nominal price for new Newfoundland non-freezing is 14*s.* per gal.

TARTARIC ACID remains very firm at 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 1½*d.* per lb. for foreign. Any second-hand parcels offering at less than this are eagerly picked up.

CANARY-SEED is slightly firmer at 42*s.* 6*d.* per qr.

CARNAUBA WAX.—There have been further sales of grey at 70*s.*, and yellow at 90*s.* per cwt., and 92*s.* 6*d.* is now asked for the latter.

CALABAR BEANS.—Thirteen barrels offered at auction to-day have been sold at 6½*d.* per lb.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, August 4.

The Hamburg drug market is quiet in nearly all articles.

AGAR-AGAR is unchanged, at 330*m.* for prime.

ANTIMONY is cheap, at 22*m.*

CASCARA-SAGRADA BARK is firm, on the spot at 110*m.*, and forward at 88*m.*

CONDURANGO is firmly held at 75*m.*

CAMPOR.—Refined is firm, at 430*m.*

CANTHARIDES.—The new crop is said to be small, and high values, such as 5½*m.*, are asked.

ERGOT is quiet, at 240*m.*

ELEMI is cheaper, at 135*m.*

LYCOPodium is extremely scarce, at 495*m.*

MENTHOL scarce on the spot, at 53*m.*, and lower for forward delivery, at 42*m.*

GOLDEN SEAL is advancing, owing to higher prices from abroad; 550*m.* is now asked.

JALAP is lower, at 90*m.*

IPECACUANHA.—Rio is dull of sale, at 13*m.*; and Cartagena firm, at 10*m.* per kilo.

CORIANDER-SEED is firmer, at 22*m.* The new crop is very small.

SPERMACETI has never been so low as it is now—viz., 205*m.*

TAMARINDS of the new crop are quoted 22*m.*

WAX (JAPANESE) is firm, at 135*m.*, and forward delivery 132*m.*, per 100 kilos.

American Drug-market.

New York, July 28.

Business is very quiet and the market has an easy tone. Dealers are willing to make concessions in order to stimulate business during the midsummer season.

BALSAMS.—Canada fir is scarce and firm. Quotations range from \$3.15 to \$3.60, according to quality and quantity. Copaiba is nominally quoted at 35*c.*, but competition is active and less will buy. Peru can be bought at 95*c.* Tolu is neglected, and 25*c.* is a nominal figure.

BEEESWAX.—Supplies are coming freely, and the market for yellow is easy at 30*c.*

CANNABIS INDICA has eased to 88*c.* on account of dulness in trade generally.

CASCARA continues firm, with little offering as yet on the Pacific coast. Spot-goods are firmly held at 13*c.* to 15*c.* for old bark, but small lots of last year's bark can be obtained at lower figures.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Some new Norwegian recently arrived and is held at \$120. Goods to arrive are offered at \$110. Newfoundland (genuine) oil is coming in in small lots, but the quality is not up to the Norwegian so far, and the price asked is not conducive to business.

ERGOT.—Lack of demand has caused a decline to 27*c.*

GUARANA has declined to 75*c.* per lb.

IPECACUANHA.—Rio is weak at \$1.30, and Cartagena at \$1.10 per lb.

KINO is dull, and quotations show a decline to 20*c.*

MORPHINE has advanced 10*c.* per oz., in sympathy with the advance in raw material.

OPIMUM is firmly held at \$3.50 and demand continues good.

OIL OF PEPPERMINT continues to weaken, and \$2.50 is now openly quoted in spite of reports from Michigan that the new crop is not likely to yield a high percentage of oil.

QUININE is firmer and in good demand. Java has been very active and sales heavy, at 20½*c.* to 21*c.* The spot stock is limited and now held at 21½*c.* to 22*c.* Second-hands quote German at 22½*c.* to 23*c.* Manufacturers raised prices to 24*c.* for bulk, following the result of the bark-sale.

SENEGAL.—North-western root has sold on the spot at 60*c.* Supplies at producing points are being held for better prices. Little business is passing in the present unsettled state of the market. The price offered diggers is said to be 45*c.* for dry root of good quality.

STROPHANTHUS-SEEDS are in better supply and 85*c.* to 90*c.* will buy.

Worcestershire Drug-crops.

Reports from the local growers of medicinal herbs go to show that extract of henbane will be cheaper and finer than in previous years, and that belladonna is not so good. Red poppies have suffered by the continued wet, and conium is good and strong. Digitalis and aconite have been locally luxuriant, but the roots of the latter are small.

Japanese Camphor-mono poly.

The Osaka *Mainichi* reports that there is a good deal of opposition to the idea of disposing of the monopoly of the camphor and camphor-oil business in Japan to Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., who hold the monopoly of the Formosan article. The authorities are reported to be greatly troubled about the matter, as the firm are sure to do all they possibly can to gain control of the market. The law comes into effect on and after October 1 next. The Osaka journal does not undertake to explain why the Government should be anxious to differentiate between rival bidders for the monopoly, and particularly anxious to debar the firm which has already paid handsomely for the monopoly in Formosa.

Oil of Linaloe.

Mr. William Headen, the American Consular-agent at Puebla, in a recent report, gives a short account of the distillation of Mexican oil of linaloe, which is obtained from *Amymris linaloe*. The wood, it appears, has a very pleasant odour, and upon distillation yields from 6 per cent. to 9 per cent. of a light yellow essential oil. The tree abounds in the Southern parts of the States of Puebla and Guerrero. A good deal of the essential oil comes to the city of Puebla, which is one of the chief markets, and is worth about \$6.50 (\$2.45 gold) per kilo. The process of distillation is careful, but very primitive and inexpensive. "Trozas" or sticks of the linaloe are supplied to the labourers, each of whom has his little pen or enclosure contiguous to the still. These labourers reduce the sticks to small thin chips, and these chips, without further process, are placed in the still. It comes to Mexico City in 5-gallon kerosene tins and in bottles. Here the exporter generally repacks it into small tins, which are again packed in wooden cases. The major part goes to Hamburg, and some to Havre and New York.

British Salt-competition in Germany.

In the course of a report issued by the Halle Chamber of Commerce it is pointed out that the importation of English salt perceptibly increased in the German market during 1902. This rivalry was rendered possible (apart from the specially favourable freight-conditions and the introduction of the British article free of duty) by the lower cost of production, whilst the exportation of English salt at a profit to the producers was further facilitated by the higher prices instituted by the German salt-mines on the reconstitution of the salt association or syndicate. In addition to foreign competition, a further danger to the German salt mine owners was brought into play by the action of certain of the many potash-boring companies which were created during the high period of prosperity prevailing in 1899 and 1900. These particular potash-companies, having lost most of their share capital in speculative ventures, sought to restore their fortunes at the expense of the salt-producers by the working of new salt-beds. The salt syndicate at once took steps to counteract this new danger by cutting prices, and it is determined to continue the contest, which commenced at the end of 1902, in order to maintain the market, in which it finds itself already severely pressed. As the new German Customs-tariff provides for the imposition of a duty on sea-borne salt, the preference now enjoyed by British salt-companies will probably cease on the tariff being brought into operation.

Argol and Wine-lees.

According to the British Consul at Brindisi, the production of argol and tartaric acid in the province of Lecce during 1902, appears to have been approximately 600 tons. Of this quantity the Consul has traced the shipment of 141 tons to Austria-Hungary, 23 tons to Russia, 170 tons to France, and 111 tons to the United Kingdom, making a total of 445 tons. Wine-lees were exported on a considerable scale during 1902, 7,258 tons having been shipped (principally from Gallipoli) to Austria-Hungary, 26 tons to Messina, 25 tons to Bari, and 10 tons to Naples—total 7,319 tons. An establishment is in process of erection at Brindisi for the chemical treatment of wine by-products such as this, so that in future it may cease to be so large an article of export.

Drugs and Chemicals for Japan.

Drugs, chemicals, &c., valued at 283,543l. were imported into Yokohama during 1902, compared with 237,817l. in 1901. They included the following:

	1901		1902	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Acetic acid ... lbs.	—	—	313,850	5,184
Carbolic acid ... lbs.	309,373	11,505	585,477	15,933
Alcohol ... gals.	—	11,818	226,260	11,465
Bismuth subnitrate lbs.	11,390	2,687	58,779	13,121
Glycerin ... lbs.	261,450	6,788	203,921	5,314
Hops ... lbs.	151,562	10,828	77,964	5,453
Potash, chlorate of lbs.	571,549	7,818	563,265	6,788
Quinine ... oz.	—	6,824	117,318	6,118
Resin ... lbs.	—	—	2,237,806	5,225
Salt-petre ... lbs.	2,507,808	18,525	2,029,836	17,602
Soda, ash ... lbs.	5,457,601	14,562	7,123,769	19,636
Soda, bicarbonate lbs.	2,516,180	7,269	2,563,979	6,804
Soda, caustic ... lbs.	2,575,580	12,661	5,139,653	24,287
All other ...	—	126,532	—	139,811
Total ...	—	237,817	—	283,543

Indian Opium in China.

The decrease in the importation of Indian opium into China, which has been noted on several occasions in this journal, continued during 1902. For instance, at Chinkiang there was a shrinkage of 114,500 lbs. in the imports of Malwa opium in 1902, the total being being 395,133 lbs. There has been a steady decline since 1899, and Patna opium appears to be following a similar course. Benares opium has disappeared from the returns, while a small quantity of Persian (133 lbs.) was entered as an experiment last year. The import of native opium from Szechuan and Yunnan, whence Chinkiang is mainly supplied, also showed a great falling-off in 1902. The import of the Szechuan drug with 11,753 lbs. in 1901 and an average for the previous five years of 10,026 lbs., fell to 667 lbs.; similarly Yunnan opium, with a like average of 4,427 lbs. and an excessive import in 1901 of 10,666 lbs., declined to 1,066 lbs. The local harvest is reported to have been a good one, a rough estimate placing it at 1,500,000 lbs.

Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations.

ANNUAL MEETING IN BRISTOL.

THE annual meeting of the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations was held at the Royal Hotel, College Green, Bristol, on Friday morning, July 31. Mr. W. L. Currie (Glasgow) presided, and he was supported by Mr. G. F. Merson (Hon. Secretary), and Messrs. G. T. Turner, R. Feaver Clarke, and H. Antcliffe. There were also present—

A. B. Anderson (Dundee)
Leo Atkinson (London)
R. B. Betty (London Assoc.)
F. E. Bilson (Bournemouth Assoc.)
H. E. Boorne (Bristol)
R. Brodie (Glasgow)
T. Buxton (Clifton)
J. Cofman (London)

J. T. Collis (Clifton)
W. B. Cowie (Edinburgh Assoc.)
Wm. Cummings (Forfarshire Assoc.)
R. M. Ewell (Dover Assoc.)
Geo. Foggan (Newcastle-on-Tyne)
H. W. Gadd (Exeter Assoc.)
Wm. Giles (Aberdeen Assoc.)

W. S. Glyn-Jones (London Assoc.)
A. Goldthorpe (North Kent Assoc.)
A. Hanson (Bradford Assoc.)
J. R. Hill (Edinburgh Assoc.)
A. E. Hobbs (Tunbridge Wells Assoc.)
J. Humphrey (London)
T. H. W. Idris (London)
J. A. Jones (Cardiff Assoc.)
R. H. Jones (London Assoc.)
Harry Kemp (Manchester Assoc.)
Thos. Mahen (Glasgow Assoc.)
F. S. Moore (Castle Cary)
G. T. W. Newsholme (Sheffield Assoc.)
W. Parsons (Beckenham)
E. S. Peck (Cambridge)
A. J. Pidd (Manchester Assoc.)
R. P. Rees (Dowlais)

G. Robertson (Glasgow Assoc.)
F. P. Sargeant (Leeds Assoc.)
Victor Say (Benalla, Vic.)
R. W. Silson (Bradford Assoc.)
Geo. Squire (Sheffield Assoc.)
P. A. Stevens (London)
Chas. Symes (Liverpool)
J. H. Thomson (Lochee)
J. F. Tocher (E. Aberdeenshire Assoc.)
J. A. Toone (Bournemouth)
J. Davy Turney (Plymouth Assoc.)
W. P. Want (London)
W. Watson - Will (London Assoc.)
W. F. Wells (Dublin)
S. J. Weston (London)
John Wild (Manchester)
W. H. Woods (Plymouth Assoc.)
S. W. Woolley (London)
C. G. Yates (Brighton)

Most of these were (as indicated) delegates from local Associations.

The President, in a few introductory remarks, welcomed the delegates, and hoped that their morning's proceedings would be both useful and instructive.

Mr. Merson then read the minutes of the last meeting at Dundee, which were approved and signed.

Mr. Merson added that with reference to the last paragraph of the minutes it had not been thought advisable to make any allusion to it in the annual report of the Executive Committee. This had reference to advertising matter circulated to the public by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., the upshot of which was duly recorded.

AN ABSENTEE QUESTION.

Mr. Merson said it had been their custom to ask local Associations to send lists of delegates likely to represent them at that meeting. That had proved so unsatisfactory that this year—although it was formally asked for in the report sent out to the Associations—they deemed it inadvisable to attempt to get any accurate list of delegates, but to ask those present to sign the attendance-sheet. He had a number of apologies from different Associations, regretting the fact that they were unable to be represented. He thought this a great pity, as it was the only time in the twelve months that the local Associations could be represented and hear what was going on, although the reports, of course, informed them on the subject. Letters had been received from several gentlemen regretting that they could not be present, amongst them being Mr. R. Bremridge, Mr. Branson, and Mr. R. F. Rowsell.

THE REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE.

The President moved the adoption of the Executive Committee's annual report and the Hon. Treasurer's accompanying statement which had been already published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST (July 25, page 124). He said he wished to draw attention to one or two points in the report. First he noted that the Executive Committee had met on two occasions in London to discuss matters relative to business, and on both occasions every member of the Executive was present. (Hear, hear.) It was a considerable tax on some of the members to go a long distance, but the gentlemen representing them during the past year had not considered they had been too heavily taxed, and they made up their minds when duty was to be done to give their best attention to it. (Hear, hear.) There was no doubt they had had some very difficult matters to manipulate during the year, and the difficulty was to steer clear of complications. The issue of the Privy Council Departmental Committee's report upon poisons and the introduction of the Pharmacy Bill led to some differences of opinion as to who should make a move in this matter; and it was considered that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society ought to indicate the direction Associations should take in approaching members of Parliament. The committee seriously discussed that question, and decided before committing themselves to any particular point of action that they would consult with the Pharmaceutical Society. That was done; and the Society quite approved of the action

they took in sending out copies of suggested letters to members of Parliament regarding the poisons report. It was very gratifying to find the officials in Bloomsbury Square were quite in sympathy with the work of the Federation, and they hoped that the good feeling established during the last two or three years would continue to grow. (Hear, hear.) As Chairman he had an invitation from the chemists at Bradford to attend their annual dinner. He went there and spent a very pleasant time—(applause)—and he thought that probably on occasions of that kind a great deal came out of personal contact with associations. (Hear, hear.) If he had had more time during the winter, he would have taken full advantage of invitations he had had. He hoped he had not given any offence by his inability to accept the invitations, and he assured the Secretaries of associations who had been good enough to invite him to their functions that if he could have attended he would have certainly done so. (Hear, hear.) The Hon. Secretary had been here, there, and everywhere—to Huddersfield, Middlesbrough, West Hartlepool, and other places, besides attending the Federation Executive meetings in London and other meetings. (Applause.) He wished to draw attention to a paragraph in the report stating that "suggestions having been received from several sources indicative of a wish to have the constitution and rules of the Federation placed on a wider basis, steps were taken to allow discussion of this, and as a result several resolutions appear in another place for consideration." He hoped that in the event of any discussion taking place on those resolutions which were on the agenda, gentlemen would adhere strictly to business, and would not waste time in going into little petty details from which no good could result. He felt absolutely certain that if gentlemen would just look at those resolutions from the standpoint of the Federation, consisting as it did of the representatives from various local Associations throughout the country the Executive of such a body could not be a very large one. Unless they were prepared to face a very considerable increase of annual subscriptions from local associations throughout the country, it was an impossible thing for the Executive to be much larger than it was at the present time, and he did not know that much purpose would be served by a very much larger Executive. (Hear, hear.) Then there was a clause in the report which set forth "that the duty of initiating work rests with individual associations, and that the Federation is simply the organised medium of intercommunication between its constituent units." That was the result of another resolution sent up by an association, and he had drawn attention particularly to it in view of the work done by the Federation during the past year. The accounts showed that there was a balance of 4*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* due to the Treasurer, but he understood that one or two subscriptions had been since paid, reducing the deficit.

Mr. Giles seconded the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Merson said that, owing to a slip between the printers and himself, Exeter did not appear to have paid this year's subscription, but as a matter of fact, Exeter paid on July 17.

The Executive Committee's report and the balance-sheet were thereupon adopted.

TERRITORIAL REPRESENTATION.

The President, in inviting Mr. J. F. Tocher, of Peterhead, to read a paper on "Territorial Representation," said no good purpose would be served by discussing the paper that day, because they could not offhand grasp all the details which Mr. Tocher was going to give them. He thought it advisable that this matter should be referred to the Associations for discussion during the winter session, and that they should receive reports from those Associations as to the results of their deliberations. (Applause.)

Mr. Tocher then read his paper, which was illustrated by maps and drawings displayed on a screen. (See page 286).

LIABILITY TO MEDICINE STAMP-DUTY.

The President said that he now purposed calling upon Mr. John Humphrey, of London, to present a paper on "Liability to Medicine Stamp-duty," but no debate would take place.

Mr. Glyn-Jones said he felt that when papers of this sort were read the main object of the meeting was to elicit some expression of opinion. There was no real object in simply

reading a paper which, with all respect to the author, they could much better read at their leisure, and he thought it a pity that it was not made known that papers of this kind were not to be discussed at that gathering.

The President explained that Mr. Humphrey was not going to read the paper, but would give a *résumé*.

Mr. Humphrey then indicated the main points of the paper, a brief abstract of which was published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST last week (page 253). He added that it was not owing to any desire on his part that it had been suggested there should be no discussion. He had endeavoured to avoid any expression of opinion in preparing the paper—simply to get a clear statement of facts, to put the matter before the different local Associations, and leave them some sort of guide as to what they should do to avoid the difficulty before them all. (Applause.)

Mr. Merson moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Humphrey.

Mr. Turner seconded the motion, which was agreed to; and Mr. Humphrey briefly replied.

BUSINESS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Mr. Merson moved a revision of Rule 7, which lays down that all Local Secretaries to the Pharmaceutical Society be admitted to the annual meetings of the Federation, but that only those representing subscribing associations and committees be empowered to vote in the appointment of officers and Executive Committee. [The terms of this and other motions will be found in the *C. & D.* for July 25.]

Mr. Betty seconded the motion.

Mr. Glyn-Jones pointed out that the Grimsby Association had a proposal on the agenda to alter Rule 7, and he inquired if there were any delegates from Grimsby present. If there were not, he would like to move the Grimsby proposal as an amendment. He thought if the Federation was to be of the use it should be, its meeting once a year should be a conference at which accredited delegates should be heard, with resolutions sent up by the local Associations, and he thought it a mistake to throw a meeting of that sort open for discussion to anyone. He did not want to say there might not be an occasion when someone who was not a delegate might not be usefully allowed to address the meeting, but he thought in such a case, unless the person was a delegate, the Chairman ought to put it to the meeting whether it was their desire that that person should speak. It all came to this: at present the criticism about the Federation was no one could define its function, and the programme that day rather suggested that. In order adequately to discuss the subjects before them it would be necessary to have sectional sittings. The British Medical Association had sectional sittings. He asked if the Hon. Secretary saw any real objection to the Grimsby proposal.

Mr. Merson said it would have the effect of shutting out a number of representatives sent to conference by active local associations.

Mr. Glyn-Jones observed that an association might send accredited delegates, a proportion of whom might be non-voting.

Mr. Merson said they had many good men who were not in touch with or in the radius of any association.

Mr. Betty: We want all the information we can get.

Mr. Turner said he was in sympathy with Mr. Jones's desire that they should have time to discuss the papers that day, and it was a matter of extreme regret that they had not been able to do so. There was no discountenance on the part of the committee to the readers of the papers, but there was the difficulty of finding time. It was for them to formulate some scheme, whether by sectional meetings or by giving up a whole day, so that they could do justice to these matters and make the Federation far more useful than it was at present. There were many things to claim attention at their assemblies; there were scientific papers, but the trade side of the question appealed to him much more. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Glyn-Jones said he would be ready to withdraw the amendment if it was possible to ask that the Executive might consult with the Conference Executive to devise some plan for a more ample discussion of matters engaging their notice.

Mr. Giles said that the Federation should be in some way amalgamated with the Pharmaceutical Conference. They

might communicate and see what arrangement could be made whereby the Federation business might be run at the same time as the Conference, members dividing their time between the two and alternately giving attention to the scientific side and the commercial side.

Mr. Clarke said that this annual meeting of the Federation was becoming more and more important. Suppose the suggestion were made that a day should be devoted to this, the time when they ought to meet would be in London at the election of the Council. Many people would be induced to come to London, when they could have their papers and discuss them. (No, no.) If that met the difficulty, they could have the Federation meeting at the same time as the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. Rutherford Hill said that Mr. Jones had stated pretty much what was the logical position if that meeting were to be thoroughly practical. It might be a matter for consideration whether they had yet arrived at a point where they could adopt strictly a practical basis on which to proceed, but Mr. Jones had indicated certain relaxations of the restrictions which he suggested would make it a practicable scheme. The Federation had this year made a very important step in advance, and he was delighted to find on the pink circular an intimation for the first time giving the hour of their annual meeting. It might not be quite expedient hurriedly to press for too much, but he had no doubt that forward steps would be taken in time. He saw great difficulties in the way of sectional meetings, because pharmacy did not lend itself to splitting its business in the same way as surgery and medicine.

Mr. Merson said he had had an intimation that two delegates from Grimsby would be present.

Mr. Merson's motion for the revision of Rule 7 was thereupon carried.

OBJECTS OF THE FEDERATION.

Mr. Merson formally moved on behalf the Grimsby Association a resolution bearing on Rule 3 (which defines the objects of the Association), the proposition being a hope that means will be found for encouraging more intercommunication between different associations through the agency of the Federation.

Mr. Antcliffe seconded the motion. He said that this was practically a reflection on the Executive Committee, and he thought the meeting should have an opportunity of expressing an opinion.

Mr. Betty: I think it a reflection on the Grimsby Association also that they are not here to support this resolution. (Laughter, and "Hear, hear.")

Mr. Kemp said that to save time he would suggest the resolution should lie on the table, and this amendment was agreed to.

CONSTITUTION OF THE EXECUTIVE.

Mr. Merson formally moved, on behalf the Grimsby Association—

That, in view of the increased number of associations, the Executive be increased from five to seven.

Mr. Antcliffe seconded the motion.

Mr. Tocher: I move that the rule stands as it is.

Mr. R. H. Jones moved that the word "fifteen" be substituted for "seven."

Mr. Jones's amendment was not seconded.

Mr. Kemp seconded Mr. Tocher's amendment.

On a division, it was agreed that the rule should remain unchanged, 20 voting for the amendment, whilst no votes were given for the Grimsby motion.

TAXATION AND REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Merson moved, for the Grimsby Association, that—

This Association considers there should be more affinity between Rule 2 and Rule 5, and suggests that the subscription for each association should vary according to the number of delegates they are entitled to send, and that the subscription be 1s. 6d. for each delegate they are entitled to have.

Mr. Antcliffe seconded the motion.

Mr. Maben: Do the Executive recommend this?

Mr. Merson: No; in my official capacity only am I moving it, in fairness to our Grimsby friends.

Mr. Newsholme: I move the previous question.

This was agreed to, and the Grimsby proposal was dropped.

PROTECTION OF PRICES.

Mr. Merson, in introducing a motion from the Huddersfield Association, explained that it did not stand on all-fours with those from Grimsby. Mr. Johnson (the Huddersfield Secretary) had written explaining that the delegate who had promised to attend found himself unable to do so, and asking that the motion might be brought forward and given the consideration of the meeting. The proposition was as follows:

That before each election of the Pharmaceutical Council the Executive of the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations shall send to each affiliated association a list of candidates for election, stating against each name whether or not the said candidate supports and adopts the principle of protection of prices.

Mr. Antcliffe seconded the motion.

Mr. Newsholme said he hoped the Executive had no sympathy with the resolution. (A Voice: "Absolutely none.") He moved that it lie on the table.

Mr. J. A. Jones (Cardiff) seconded the amendment.

The President said he thought it would be absolutely fatal to the Federation if they were to adopt the course suggested in the motion.

It was agreed that the Huddersfield motion should lie on the table.

A BURNLEY MOTION.

Mr. Merson brought forward a resolution from the Burnley Association as to membership of the Pharmaceutical Society, which found no seconder.

A NEW SECRETARY.

Mr. Watson-Will moved the re-election *en bloc* of the Executive—Mr. W. L. Currie (Chairman), Messrs. G. T. Turner, R. Feaver Clarke, H. Antcliffe, and G. F. Merson (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer).

Mr. Foggan seconded the motion.

The President said they took it that the Federation had been satisfied with the work the Executive had done during the past year. It was not in the knowledge of most of them that their esteemed and valuable Secretary, Mr. Merson, had been unfortunate enough not to be in the best state of health during the past few years, and months ago an absolute condition was put upon him by his medical adviser that he must for some time withdraw from public work. That being so he had felt it his duty to put his resignation in their hands since the last Executive meeting. They greatly regretted this, and deeply appreciated the work he had done. (Applause.) He had done more to consolidate the Federation than any other individual member of the Executive; and Mr. Bremridge, the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, was amongst those who recognised the solid value of his efforts. (Applause.) Although Mr. Merson relinquished office, he did not altogether sever his connection with them, and they hoped they would still have the benefit of his long and valuable experience. He moved a resolution tendering the heartiest thanks to Mr. Merson for the service he had rendered the Federation. (Applause.)

Mr. Turner seconded the motion, and said that they were surprised at the amount of work Mr. Merson had been able to get through. His ripe judgment, clear mind, and power of getting through work had rendered him invaluable. (Applause.)

The motion was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Merson, who was received with renewed cheers, said that he regretted he was compelled to give up office, especially as now the Local Associations had got more into touch with each other. The Federation would always have his warmest sympathy. (Applause.)

Mr. Glyn-Jones proposed that Mr. Watson-Will, of London, should fill the vacancy created on the Executive Committee.

Mr. Clarke supported this nomination, saying that what Mr. Watson-Will undertook he did thoroughly.

Mr. Tocher seconded the election of the Executive as thus revised.

The Chairman, replying to a question, said it was for the meeting to elect the Secretary.

Mr. Glyn-Jones pointed out that his motion covered this.

The motion was then agreed to; and Mr. Watson-Will, in replying, said he was not aware he was to put on Mr. Merson's boots—he only hoped they would fit. (Laughter and applause.)

The appointment of two auditors for the year was left to the Executive.

FUTURE OF THE FEDERATION.

Mr. Glyn-Jones intimated that he would not propose the motion he had intended, suggesting that the Executive should consult with the Conference Committee relative to Federation meetings, as he felt that the Executive were fully alive to the necessity of considering the matter.

Mr. Turner pointed out the importance of the Federation meeting, which was attended by leading representatives of pharmacy, and he urged that its business should receive full consideration. This was a bread-and-cheese question, which every man should take an interest in. He asked, Could they have time—in connection with Conference—for sectional meetings or a Federation meeting with a Federation dinner? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Foggan supported the idea of giving more prominence to the Federation meeting. If they gave a full day to it and had a Federation dinner, they might get the attendance of pharmacists who had never identified themselves with the Conference. They knew the time when the Pharmaceutical Conference was the tail end of the British Association, and now it could hold its meetings independently of the British Association; and he looked forward to the time when they would hold their meetings independently of the Pharmaceutical Conference.

VOTES OF THANKS.

Mr. Giles proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to the whole of the Executive for their services. He specially recognised the exacting labours of Mr. Currie and Mr. Merson.

Mr. Newsholme seconded, and testified to the way in which the seed that had been scattered was fructifying to the benefit of the Pharmaceutical Society. The work of the Federation was of great importance.

The motion was carried.

The President, in reply, said that the Executive had devoted a considerable deal of time, trouble, and anxious thought to the work of the Federation, and he mentioned that during the year he had had no fewer than seventy-nine letters from Mr. Merson, these entailing a similar number of replies. All the business before them would receive their very serious consideration. (Applause.)

This concluded the meeting.

A Scheme of Pharmaceutical Representation.

By J. F. TOCHER, Ph.C., F.I.C.

The author commenced by pointing out that the members of the Pharmaceutical Society have had the right of voting for each and every one of the members of Council since the foundation of the Society in 1841. He pointed out the advantages of the present system, which is simple, direct, and central. From the first the Pharmaceutical Council has consisted of a body of first-class pharmacists, selected from the most cultured members of the Society, just as members themselves are considered to rank among the better elements in the 15,000 chemists and druggists distributed throughout Great Britain. Territorial representation has been discussed more or less since 1892, when Mr. Charles Thompson, of Birmingham, made it a theme in his address as President of the Midland Pharmaceutical Association. At present the members as a body have to elect seven members of Council annually, which means we have, by law, seven votes for seven persons; but if Mr. Thompson's plan were adopted each member of the Society would have only one vote and for one councillor only, representing the member's own district—a certain defined local portion of Great Britain. In other words, the Council would be elected just as the House of Commons is. Would there be any material advantage in having twenty-one pharmaceutical constituencies with one member each over having one constituency with twenty-one members, seven of whom we elect annually? Mr. Tocher first gave a Scotch answer to this. The present system favours plumping, which is warped judgment or no judgment

at all. Haphazard voting is not good for the body politic, and would be obviated by dividing the country into districts, and inviting the members of the Society resident in each district to return a member for that district. One can conceive of a meeting of the local Associations of the district being convened, and the sense of this meeting taken as to the suitability of certain men for the seat. Mr. Tocher illustrated this by examples, remarking incidentally that little alteration of the Pharmaceutical Society's constitution will be necessary for carrying out a scheme of territorial representation. He then referred to Mr. Greenish's map of 1886, in which the boundaries were straight lines, and to which he objected. The electors of each county must be enumerated, he said. Adjacent counties must be grouped in such a way as to create twenty-one districts, with an electorate approximately equal in each. In order that pharmacists might be in the position of discussing representation from the point of view of the numerical strength of registered chemists in each district, as well as from the standpoint of membership, Mr. Tocher has carried out the arduous task of plotting each name in the registers of two successive years (1901 and 1902) with respect to the county each registered person lives in. This involved the handling of over fifteen thousand names twice over. The results are given in column 2 of Table II.

TABLE I.

	Chemists		Members		Population
	Total	No. per 10,000 of Population	Total	No. per cent. of Chemists	
Total persons	15,563	—	5,809	—	—
Persons in Great Britain ...	14,583	3.94	5,591	38.3	37,000,075
Persons abroad ...	980	—	218	22.2	

TABLE II.—REPRESENTATION BY DISTRICTS.

District			Chemists		Members		Popula- tion
			Total	No. per 10,000 of Popu- lation	Total	No. per cent. of Chemists	
I.-V.							
London ... ..	...	2,370	—	1,104	—	4,536,541
Middlesex ... ..	...	104	—	50	—	810,306
Hertford ... ..	...	86	—	54	—	239,747
Essex ... ..	...	163	—	67	—	1,062,645
Surrey ... ..	...	192	—	118	—	718,549
Kent ... ..	...	377	—	166	—	935,141
Total for Dist. I.-V.			3,292	3.96	1,559	47.3	8,302,932
Average for each ...			658	—	311	—	—
VI.							
Wiltshire ... ..	...	89	—	25	—	263,921
Hampshire ... ..	...	360	—	91	—	768,618
Sussex ... ..	...	292	—	147	—	605,785
Total for District VI.			741	4.64	263	35.5	1,638,314

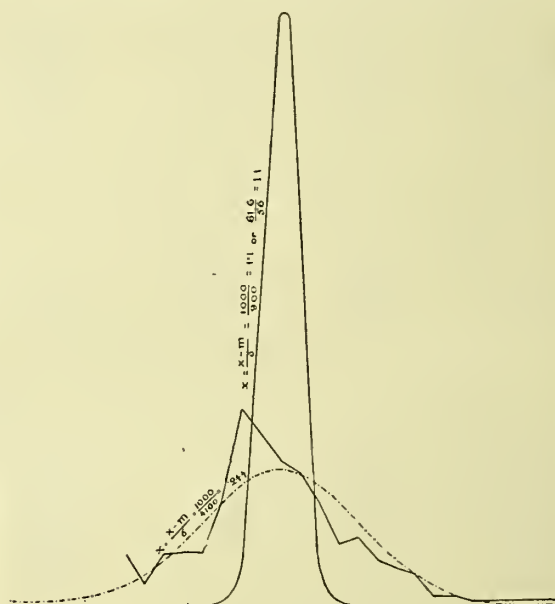
		Chemists		Members		Popula- tion
District		Total	No. per 10,000 of Popu- lation	Total	No. per cent. of Chemists	
VII.						
Cornwall	151	—	31	—	319,214	
Devon	337	—	147	—	664,697	
Somerset	247	—	58	—	466,126	
Dorset	77	—	58	—	199,994	
Total for Dist. VII.	812	4.92	294	36.2	1,650,031	
VIII.						
Shropshire	117	—	38	—	259,093	
Hereford	45	—	16	—	112,564	
Worcester	139	—	41	—	500,819	
Monmouth	73	—	33	—	316,875	
Gloucester	260	—	117	—	648,627	
Total for Dist. VIII.	634	3.44	245	38.8	1,837,978	
IX.						
Stafford	255	—	101	—	1,251,910	
Warwick	486	—	187	—	906,601	
Total for Dist. IX.	741	3.43	288	39.0	2,158,511	
X.						
Leicester	143	—	63	—	440,907	
Rutland	11	—	1	—	20,742	
Northampton ...	105	—	41	—	318,924	
Oxford	78	—	30	—	196,767	
Berkshire	89	—	51	—	283,536	
Buckingham ...	59	—	25	—	173,060	
Bedford	72	—	31	—	174,958	
Huntingdon	21	—	3	—	46,755	
Cambridge	128	—	42	—	200,681	
Total for District X.	709	3.77	287	40.4	1,876,330	
XI.						
Lincoln	326	—	90	—	492,948	
Norfolk	185	—	72	—	467,614	
Suffolk	138	—	47	—	361,856	
Total for Dist. XI.	649	4.93	209	32.2	1,322,418	
XII.						
Cheshire	313	—	132	—	792,913	
Derby	194	—	56	—	490,886	
Nottingham	248	—	100	—	596,705	
Total for Dist. XII.	755	4.17	288	36.6	1,880,584	
XIII.-XIV.						
Yorkshire	1,460	4.05	509	35.3	3,586,325	
XV.-XVI.						
Lancashire	1,500	3.49	598	38.3	4,437,578	

		Chemists		Members		Popula- tion
District		Total	No. per 10,000 of Popu- lation	Total	No. per cent. of Chemists	
XVII.						
Northumberland ...	136	—	76	—	603,119	
Cumberland	153	—	52	—	266,921	
Westmoreland ...	36	—	11	—	64,411	
Durham	374	—	86	—	1,194,590	
Total for Dist. XVII.	699	3.28	225	32.2	2,129,041	
XVIII.						
Anglesey	29	—	7	—	34,799	
Brecknock	28	—	16	—	53,939	
Carmarvon	82	—	24	—	82,706	
Carmarthen	67	—	16	—	123,568	
Cardigan	51	—	10	—	137,236	
Denbigh	50	—	27	—	126,466	
Flint	40	—	8	—	42,271	
Glamorg'n	218	—	85	—	866,250	
Montgomery	35	—	7	—	63,973	
Merioneth	46	—	9	—	64,191	
Pembroke	52	—	13	—	82,438	
Radnor	13	—	2	—	20,233	
Total for Dist. XVIII.	711	4.18	221	31.5	1,698,070	
XIX.						
Argyll	18	—	4	—	73,642	
Dumbarton	18	—	10	—	113,865	
Renfrew	49	—	16	—	268,960	
Bute	11	—	4	—	18,787	
Ayr	73	—	20	—	254,468	
Wigton	30	—	4	—	32,685	
Kirkcudbright ...	13	—	4	—	39,383	
Dumfries	54	—	14	—	72,571	
Lanark	315	—	112	—	1,339,327	
Stirling	44	—	22	—	142,291	
Total for Dist. XIX.	625	2.65	210	33.6	2,356,009	
XX.						
Fife	99	—	37	—	218,840	
Clack. and Kinross	21	—	3	—	39,010	
Linlithgow	14	—	6	—	65,708	
Edinburgh	371	—	150	—	488,796	
Peebles	18	—	3	—	15,066	
Selkirk	7	—	6	—	23,356	
Roxburgh	37	—	6	—	48,804	
Berwick	35	—	5	—	30,824	
Haddington	14	—	6	—	38,665	
Total for Dist. XX.	6.6	6.35	222	36.0	969,069	
XXI.						
Caithness	16	—	0	—	33,870	
Sutherland	9	—	0	—	21,440	
Doss and Cromarty	16	—	6	—	76,440	
Inverness	29	—	10	—	90,114	
Nairn	7	—	1	—	9,291	
Elgin	28	—	5	—	44,800	
Banff	51	—	10	—	61,488	
Aberdeen	228	—	60	—	204,439	
Kincairdine	15	—	2	—	40,923	
Forfar	136	—	55	—	284,082	
Perth	62	—	19	—	123,283	
Orkney and Shetland	12	—	3	—	56,865	
Total for Dist. XXI.	609	5.31	171	28.1	1,147,025	

From the table it will be seen that out of a mean value of 15,563 persons on the register in these years 14,583 were known to be resident in Great Britain. Of that number 12,022 were resident in England, 1,850 in Scotland, and 711 in Wales. Three counties in England have over 1,000 chemists—namely, London with 2,370 (15 per cent.), Lancashire with 1,500, and Yorkshire with 1,460. Those interested in the distribution of registered persons in the various counties throughout Great Britain can examine the table at their leisure, and also maps Nos. III. and IV., which show the ratio of chemists to the general population in each proposed district. If territorial representation were adopted, with the number of chemists in each district as a basis, the average value of each constituency would amount to 694; while if it were effected with reference to membership the average constituency would amount to 266. It is a remarkable fact that whether one adopts chemists or members as a basis, practically the same result is obtained. This to a great extent avoids a discussion as to whether the one or the other is the better basis. The grouping of counties which has been found to give the fairest distribution is given in Table II., and is shown also in maps I. and II. (page 289). The smallest constituency contains 609 registered persons (District XXI.—Scotland, Northern), while the largest contains 812 (District VII.—South Western). The remaining constituencies fall within those two limits, and, as will presently be seen, show a very small variation in numerical value. Owing to the magnitude of the undertaking, no satisfactory division of the London and Home district into constituencies has been effected, but instead London and the Home Counties have been grouped, and this grouping shows that five members should be returned, and therefore there ought to be five districts. The task of enumerating the chemists in each parliamentary division in this enormous constituency, for the purpose of ascertaining what five combinations of parliamentary constituencies will give five approximately equal pharmaceutical districts, must be left over in the meantime. Yorkshire with 1,480 chemists and 509 members, and Lancashire with 1,500 chemists and 599 members are entitled to two representatives each, and therefore both counties fall to be divided into two districts each. All the other districts form single constituencies of approximately the same numerical magnitude. In order to evaluate the degree of precision with which the electorate has been divided into twenty-one districts, the variation of the group has been worked out. The variation in the numerical magnitude of the 567 parliamentary constituencies has also been worked out, in order that a comparison between the two may be made. The smallest parliamentary constituency in Great Britain numbers 2,645 voters, while the largest has 35,948, an enormous range of 33,000. The length of the ordinates of the frequency polygon shows the frequency of each intermediate numerical magnitude of parliamentary constituencies within Great Britain, reckoned in intervals of 1,000. For instance, the most frequent size of a constituency was found to be about 9,100, and there were 80 such constituencies which were nearer 9,000 than either 8,000 or 10,000, and so on with the others. The average size of a constituency was about 11,000. The total area within the polygon is made of 567 small squares representing the 557 British constituencies. When we consider the method employed by Parliament in effecting the last redistribution of seats, we can see that there were causes operating to produce with equal likelihood small constituencies and large ones—to produce what is called a normal distribution. The normal frequency curve (2) indicates theoretically the distribution on such a basis. The variability or standard difference, one may call it, of the parliamentary group of 567 constituencies amounts to 4,100, which in mathematical language is the second moment about the mean value (the mean itself being the first moment), and tells us precisely the degree of misrepresentation at present existing in Parliament. Turning now to the variation in the numerical magnitude of the proposed pharmaceutical districts, while the range is from 600 to 800 the variability in general amounts to only 56. If both variations are expressed in terms of the same magnitude, it is found that the proposed pharmaceutical grouping has a degree of precision four and a half times greater than the parliamentary grouping. If the mean value of each was 100 instead of 11,000 and 694

respectively, the variation in the numerical magnitude of a parliamentary constituency would be 37 and that of a pharmaceutical district 8, which means that while the average of both is the same, parliamentary constituencies are spread out four and a half times more among smaller and larger groups of voters than the proposed districts. The degree of concentration round the figure selected as the size of a constituency is therefore the true estimate of a proper distribution of seats, and in our case a theoretically correct distribution would exist if every district had 694 chemists and 266 members. It is obviously impracticable to have this, but we must try to approach as nearly as possible to these figures. It may be interesting to know that if a redistribution of seats were effected in Parliament with the same precision as is here proposed for pharmaceutical purposes, the constituencies would number almost entirely 10,000, 11,000, or 12,000 voters, and no constituency would number less than 8,000 or more than 14,000.

So far, the distribution of seats has been discussed on the numerical strength of the chemists—the possible electorate



FREQUENCY-CURVES.

- (1) Frequency polygon, showing the variation in the numerical magnitude of Parliamentary constituencies in Great Britain.
- (2) Normal curve of frequency, with a standard deviation equal to that found in Parliamentary constituencies.
- (3) Normal curve of frequency, with a standard deviation equal to that found in the proposed Pharmaceutical districts.

in each district—but it would be well to indicate briefly how the representation works out with respect to membership—the actual electorate. Each name in the lists given in the last four successive calendars was treated, with respect to the county in which the member resided, precisely in the same way as the register was treated for chemists, and this necessitated the rearranging of almost twenty-four thousand names. The number of chemists in business in Scotland was also ascertained, through the kind and prompt action of the Scotch Divisional Secretaries in replying to inquiries addressed to them on the point. In cordially thanking every Divisional Secretary in Scotland for so kindly obliging the author, he wishes to explain that the figures are not given here, because distribution on such a basis would not be a suitable one. The results, otherwise interesting, can be published at some future time. The total membership on this basis amounts to 5,809, of which 5,591 are known to be resident in Great Britain, while 218 are either abroad or residence was not specified. The first figure represents 37.4 per cent. of registered chemists, and the latter figure 38.3. Of the 5,809 members in Great Britain, 4,764 live in



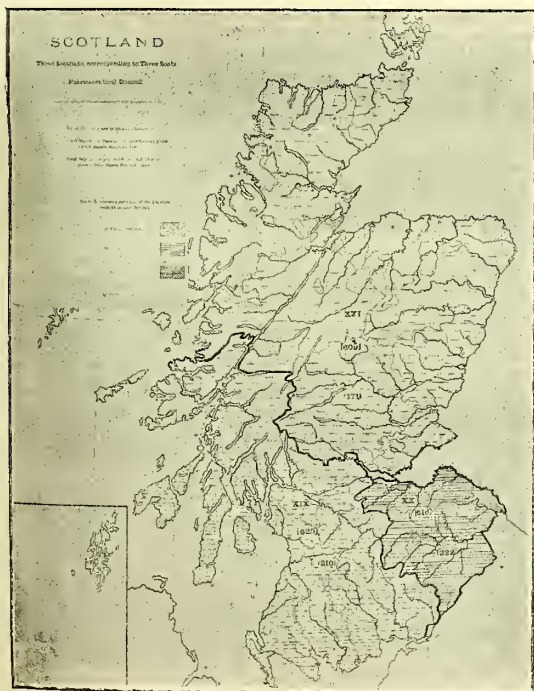
MAP I.

England and Wales divided into eighteen Pharmaceutical Council districts. Number of chemists in districts in brackets []; members of Pharmaceutical Society below in parentheses (). The shading indicates percentages—lightest, 31.5 to 35 per cent.; darkest, 40 to 50 per cent.



MAP III.

Ratio of chemists to general population in England and Wales : (1) Dotted line, 325-375; (2) whole line, 375-425; (3) crossed lines, 425-475; and (4) white-banded black, 475-525 per million.



MAP II.

Scotland divided into three Pharmaceutical Council districts, with figures as in Map I., but strongest percentage of members 37 to 40.



MAP IV.

Ratio of chemists to general population in Scotland : (1) White, 300; (2) white-banded black, 500; and (3) black, 600 per million.

England, 603 in Scotland, and 224 in Wales. In the Metropolis there are 1,104 members, or 197 of the whole membership. In 1842, at the end of the first year of the existence of the Society, the membership (excluding associates) amounted to 1,640 of whom 411 were resident in London, or 25 per cent. of the then membership. The membership of the Society in 1903 is only three and a half times greater than it was in 1842. Perhaps it is considered undesirable to have a large membership. It has been stated somewhere within the ranks that we should have only the best elements within the Society—the 15,000 are not wanted. It is not clear why the humbler elements should not be welcomed within our ranks. If every chemist were a member, the Society would have disciplinary powers over the whole body of chemists, while the finances of the Society would be improved and any opinion expressed by the Society as a body would be more representative and have more weight. A select Pharmaceutical Society, forsooth! The Pharmaceutical Society does not exist for the select, or the elect, but for all—for the betterment of pharmacy within Great Britain. The proportion of chemists who are members amounts to 37 per cent., but the figure varies greatly in various districts. In the metropolitan group of districts 47 per cent. of the chemists are members, while throughout the Midlands the ratio is 40 per cent. In the extreme districts of England, in Wales, and in Scotland the ratio falls to about 30 to 35 per cent. These are mean values, and parts in each district are higher or lower, but consideration of all the facts shows that the grouping into districts as here proposed is warranted by the numerical strength of the chemists resident in each district, by the membership, and by the general population in each district. The following table shows how far each district is represented by the present Council.

TABLE III.

District	Seats on the Revised Council	Seats Filled by Present Council	Present Council
I.-V.	5	8	Mr. C. B. Allen Mr. M. Carteighe Mr. A. Cooper Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones Mr. J. F. Harrington Mr. R. Hills Mr. R. A. Robinson Mr. A. C. Wootton Mr. S. R. Atkins Mr. C. J. Park Mr. W. G. Cross Mr. A. Southall
VI. Southern...	1	1	
VII. South-West	1	1	
VIII. Severn ...	1	1	
IX. Midland ...	1	1	
X. South Midland ...	1		
XI. Fen ...	1		Mr. O. Corder
XII. North Midland ...	1		
XIII.-XIV. Yorkshire ...	2	1	Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme Mr. R. L. Gifford
XV.-XVI. Lancashire ...	2		Mr. C. Symes Mr. J. Taylor Mr. J. R. Young Mr. J. Harrison
XVII. Tyne ...	1	1	
XVIII. Welsh ...	1	0	
XIX. Scottish, W.	1	1	Mr. W. L. Currie
XX. Scottish, E.	1	1	Mr. D. Storrar
XXI. Scottish, N.	1	0	

A scrutiny of the table shows that London and Lancashire are both over-represented, the metropolis having three more and Lancashire two more than a numerical distribution would grant them. Yorkshire wants one more representative, while the Tenth (South Midland), Twelfth (North Midland), Eighteenth (Welsh), and Twenty-first (Scottish Northern) Districts are entirely unrepresented.

Mr. Tocher then considered the Society's charter and the 1898 Act so far as they deal with the election of Council, and showed that neither would exclude the election of the Council by separate districts so long as the seven members

who have been longest in office retire at the proper time. The only alteration necessary in the by-laws would be in one or two clauses of Section 5, and he submitted suitable new wording for these, embodying definitions of the election districts upon the foregoing lines. He pointed out, however, that so long as the Act of 1898 remains unaltered there can be no "general election" of pharmaceutical Councillors, the provision being that seven must retire annually. There does not appear to be any special hardship in this. But while there could be no general election, the election would be general over a very large area every year. He showed by example how this might be done, and concluded with some remarks on the necessity for a compulsory membership of the Society based upon qualification in pharmacy, so that the Pharmaceutical Society would have, instead of 6,000, 15,000 members, and the possible electorate in each pharmaceutical district would become the actual electorate, charging the Society with a greater vitality than ever it had in the past. We could then say the craft is the Society and the Society is the craft.

DISCUSSION.

The President said that they had heard an interesting and very instructive paper from "puir auld Scotland" (quoting a phrase used by Mr. Tocher).

Mr. Newsholme agreed that probably the best course would be to refer the paper to the various local Associations throughout the country, in order that they might discuss it during the winter session. At the same time, some of them would like to have taken the opportunity that day of debating this magnificent and able paper—(applause)—but if they were to start a discussion, he was sure they would not catch the train some of them contemplated leaving Bristol by. He therefore moved that the matter should be referred to the various Associations for discussion during the coming session, and coupled with the motion an expression of the very best thanks to Mr. Tocher. (Applause.) They were all bound to realise the enormous amount of work that the paper must have entailed. There were few men who could bring forward such a scheme as Mr. Tocher had done, and lift it up to the level of mathematics. It was a magnificent scheme. They knew the great work Mr. Tocher could do, the great work he did outside their own body; another scheme he was interested in was the big scheme in reference to university education. They hoped that very good results might accrue from this work. (Applause.)

Mr. Peck seconded the motion. He said that of all the essays and dissertations on pharmaceutical politics that had ever been produced and delivered before any body of pharmaceutical men this paper of Mr. Tocher's ranked amongst the highest; and he believed it would be of enduring value. They had listened to it with infinite pleasure and pride. They knew the ability of Mr. Tocher in many scientific pursuits; but he had not the knowledge that Mr. Tocher was such a keen mathematician and statistician. He thought his mathematics might be somewhat abstruse to the ordinary mind, and he suggested that Mr. Tocher or the President should prepare an abstract for circulation amongst the federated Associations. (Hear, hear.) He rather feared that if this intricate paper came down to some of their local associations—and he included their own—they might feel perhaps it was rather beyond them, and cast it on one side. The paper had been put before them with ability and with that masterly wit and humour that could only come from the other side of the Tweed. (Applause.)

The President supported the motion, and endorsed the remarks of Mr. Newsholme, and the motion was carried with applause.

Mr. Tocher acknowledged the vote of thanks. He remarked that he could only just say that his mind was built somewhat after that of a very distinguished statesman—John Morley—who declared at a recent meeting that he was an anxious inquirer. (Laughter.) Well, he felt in everything pharmaceutical that he was an anxious inquirer, and he desired to find out the root and bottom of all things. (Applause.) He did not wish to thrust things on people. So far as the mathematics of his paper were concerned, one recalled the definition given of mathematicians: "They were good men in the worst sense of the term." (Laughter.) He would take the rebuke and prepare a short abstract of his paper. (Laughter and applause.)

Conference Chat.

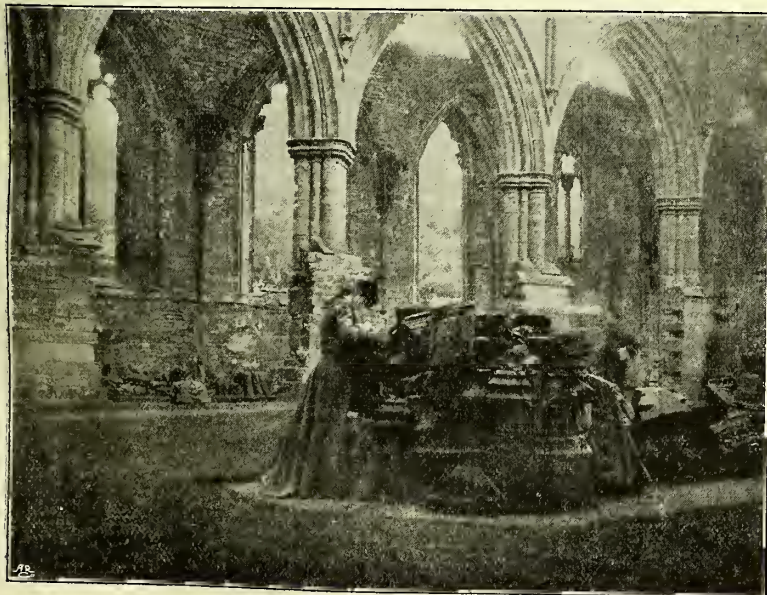
OUR notes on the lighter side of the British Pharmaceutical Conference took the proceedings up to midday on Thursday. The special train for the all-day excursion left Bristol with some two hundred and fifty on board, the saloon carriages being provided with liquid and solid refreshments. The route was through the Severn Tunnel and by Chepstow and Lydbrook Junction to Speech House station. It seemed to the tourists to be a case of going first forward and then backward, and all were thankful that they had not to change at each of the junctions.

The Speech House is only about ten minutes' walk from the station, and is picturesquely situated in the midst of forest scenery. In front of the house is a lawn, with two mounted cannon and the remains of a sun-dial. Standing on the lawn, one gets a lovely vista of forest scenery. The luncheon was held in a tent by the side of the hotel, but first the conferencers were handed over to the care of the official photographer and two successful groups taken. The luncheon was excellent, but, as mentioned last week, there were deficiencies which had best be left untold. The speeches after the luncheon were brief, and rather a hurried retreat was made to the station, which the train left twenty minutes before the time stated on the Conference timetable. Fortunately, nobody was left behind.

We have to note that one of the young ladies had the misfortune to lose four valuable rings. It appears that the rings were removed before washing the hands in one of the Speech House rooms. The rings have not since been seen, and, in case any of the visitors can give any information on the subject, we shall be pleased to forward the remarks to the owner of the lost rings. We are also informed that in the hurry of departure several persons omitted to pay for their wine, but we need hardly remind those gentlemen that Mr. St. John, the proprietor of the Speech House Hotel, is open to receive payment by post.

From Speech House station the train, by a tortuous route, went to Tintern, and from the station the Abbey is about a mile. There were conveyances for those who were too fatigued to walk, but most of the party proceeded *à pied*.

Of the famous Tintern Abbey, magnificently situated in the beautiful Wye valley, enough cannot be said in its praise; as one caught sight of the majestic ruins at the turn of the road it



MISS KERR JOTS DOWN HER IMPRESSIONS.

seemed that nature and art had combined to produce a masterpiece.

The energetic Treasurer (Mr. H. E. Matthews) announced that tea was served, and soon all were seated in a capacious tent and

drinking tea, doubly refreshing after the train-ride and walk. A few songs were given towards the end of the tea, Mr. E. W. Hill



Mr. T. Tyrer, Dr. F. B. Power, and Mr. Cofmann take part in a friendly argument at the Speech House.

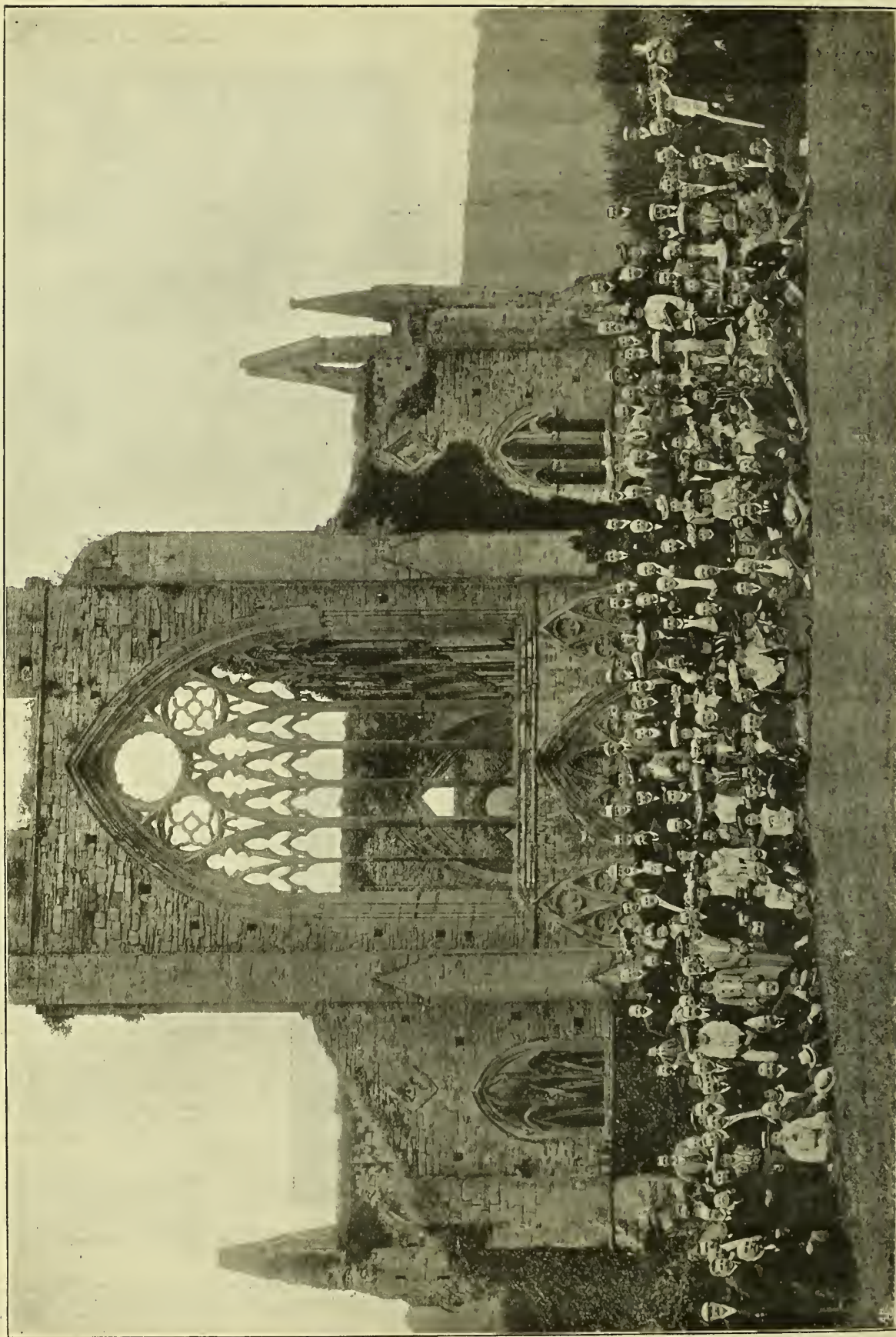
presiding at the piano. After tea a move was made for the abbey but first the photographer took some groups, with the west front of the abbey as a background.

The buildings which comprise Tintern Abbey have recently been acquired by the nation, and there is a possibility that in future conservative treatment will be meted out to the ancient pile. The ground inside the abbey is laid out in well-kept lawns, which has rather the effect of intensifying the ruined appearance of the walls, long innocent of roofs. Much time was spent in tracing out the positions of the monastic offices, and then adjournment was made to the river or the tent. Boats were requisitioned, but the pull against the stream was tougher than some had bargained for. In the tent a concert was extemporised, and much latent talent made manifest. Then a return was made to the station, and at about eight the train began the homeward journey. Bristol was reached about half-past nine, and, after supper, another smoking concert was held in the Royal Hotel. This concert adjourned earlier than its prototypes on the Wednesday and Tuesday, the fresh air having had a decided soporific effect on the audience. Thus ended the fortieth Conference.

Many stopped for the meeting of the Federation of Pharmaceutical Associations on the Friday, and the London contingent formed the greater part of the freight of the 4.45 p.m. express to London. Others re-

mained over the week-end.

The photographic group of the Conference, with Tintern Abbey as the background, is being sold by Mr. Boorne, the Hon. Secretary of the Local Committee, at the following prices: Unmounted, 3s. 6d. (postage, 3d. extra); mounted, 4s. 6d. (postage, 6d. extra).



THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE AT TINTERN ABBEY, JULY 30, 1903.

